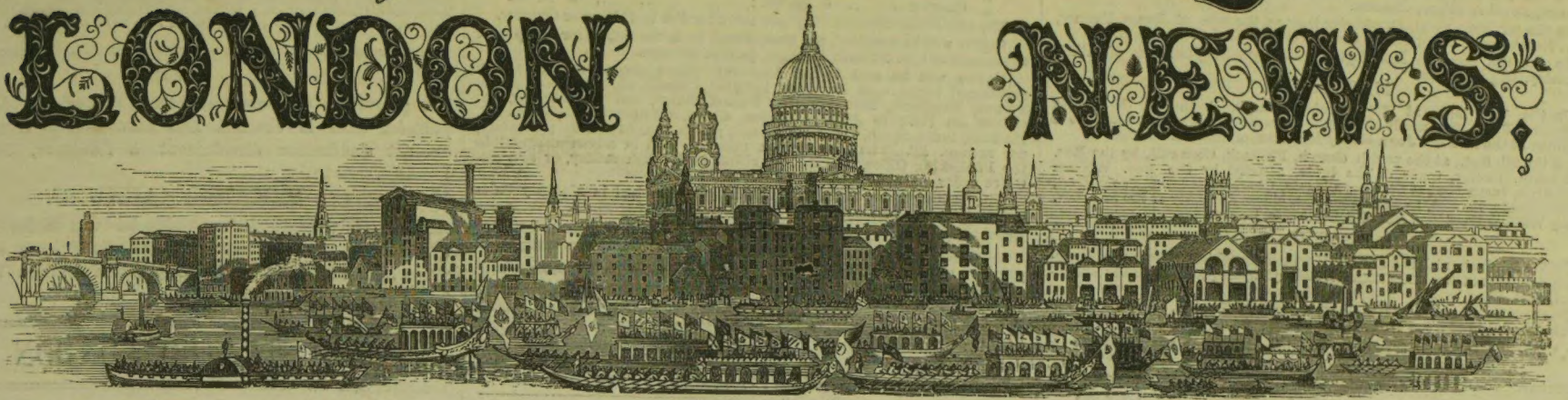


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1750.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE CARNIVAL IN ROME: PRINCE ARTHUR BESET BY MASQUERS.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd ult., at Nynee Tal, India, the wife of Captain Leonard Downes, Royal Artillery, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at 11, Porchester-terrace, the wife of James Farmer, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Kensington Palace-gardens, the wife of Athol Maundslay, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Sir James Fergusson, Bart., the newly-appointed Governor of New Zealand, to a daughter of the late Mr. John Henry Richman, of South Australia.

On the 6th inst., at the parish church, Phillack, Cornwall, by the Rev. F. Hockin, Rector, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William Horsburgh, Incumbent of St. Elwyn Hayle, Charles Frederick Poole, Esq., of Guanajuato, Mexico, to Anne Sampson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry William Hockin, Vicar of St. Swithuns, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., at Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, Frances, last surviving daughter of the late Thomas Boddington, Esq., of 37, Lower Brook-street, aged 88.

On the 9th inst., at Merrow, Joseph William Thrupp, Esq., of Upper Brook-street, and Merrow House, in his 74th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 22.

SUNDAY, MARCH 16.

Third Sunday in Lent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary C. B. Dalton, M.A. Vicar of Highgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory, M.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. T. J. Rowell, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Paddington.

Westminster Abbey, probably, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Protheroe; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Stanley.

St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Chester.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Lake, Dean of Durham; 3 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

Lambeth Palace (during Lent), 5.30 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Holland, M.A., Minister of Quebec Chapel.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Francis E. Byng, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. T. E. Strange on the Ancient Aryans).

London Institution, 4 p.m. (Professor Duncan on Physical Geography).

National Health Society, 4.30 p.m. (Miss Chessar on Physiology and Hygiene).

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Medical Society, 8 p.m.

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Arthur Rigg on the Energies of the Imponderables).

Royal Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, annual festival, 7 p.m. (Prince Arthur in the chair).

Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. H. Moule on the Testimony of the Vegetable Kingdom to the God of the Scriptures).

Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alan S. Cole on Sgraffito Ornaments).

St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.

Exeter Hall, 8 p.m. (Miss Berry Greening's Irish Ballad Concert).

British Fisheries Society, annual meeting at Willis's Rooms, 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, born, 1848.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).

Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.

Pathological Society, 8 p.m.

Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. R. B. Martin on the Purchase of Railways by the State).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Harris on Intellect and Instinct; and on the Concurrent Progress of Renovation and Waste).

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (continued discussion on the Indian Railway Gauge).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 35	3 48	4 2	4 17	4 33	4 47	5 3

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Movement in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Felt in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.			
March.	Inches.				0-10				Miles.	In.	
	5	29.894	45.2	40.8	86	8	42.7	50.4	W. NNE.	160	.000
	6	29.955	40.6	37.0	88	9	34.0	46.9	N. SSW.	375	.110
	7	29.912	44.4	38.2	82	6	38.7	49.3	S. SSW.	383	.000
	8	29.678	42.7	37.0	82	3	35.2	49.5	SW. SSW.	421	.023
	9	29.604	45.3	41.9	89	4	40.4	50.1	SSW. SW.	467	.230
	10	29.390	38.8	33.5	83	8	37.6	45.1	SSW. WSW.	320	.028
11	29.173	40.2	34.8	83	7	34.0	47.9	SSW. WSW.	385	.124	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.846	30.046	29.276	29.670	29.695	29.403	29.190
Temperature of Air	46.1	41.5	46.5	43.4	47.0	41.2	40.7
Temperature of Evaporation	44.5	39.9	45.5	40.7	44.9	39.7	38.3
Direction of Wind	NNE.	SSW.	S.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	WSW.

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The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may also be had in Monthly Parts and Half-Yearly Volumes.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and

Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Immense success of the Revival of THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.—Last Twelve Nights of the Season. Last Twelve Nights of the celebrated Vokes Family, previous to their departure for America.—On MONDAY, MARCH 17, and During the Week, the Performances will commence with the FARE OF A TALE OF A COMET. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, will be revived THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES. The Rajah's Daughter; the whole to conclude with the grand Fantasia of THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, terminating with the Transformation Scene. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guinea. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening

at Seven, THE MANAGER IN LOVE; at Eight, THE WICKED WORLD, by W. S. Gilbert. After which, a New and Original Comedietta, written for Miss Robertson and Mr. Kendal, by A. Meadow, entitled HIS OWN ENEMY; concluding with JOHN JONES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L.

Bateman.—CHARLES I.—Mr. Henry Irving.—Every Evening the greatly successful Play, by W. G. Wills, entitled CHARLES I.—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. R. Markby, Miss G. Pannofort, and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabella Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate scenery by Messrs. Craven and H. Outhbert. To commence at 7.15 with A HAPPY FAIR—Mr. G. Warner and Miss V. Francis; concluding with THE LOTTERY TICKET—Mr. F. W. Irish.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—At Seven, THE LADIES'

BATTLE—Miss Eleanor Horton; at 8.30, THE BOHEMIANS, New Grand Romantic Opera. Bouffe, in three acts, with four tableaux; Music by Offenbach; English Adaptation by H. B. Farnie. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-offices. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

GRAND CIRQUE, Holborn.—Open Daily, at Two and

Seven.—Continued and unprecedented success of the delightful Entertainment to be found at this unique establishment. Walcott, the Queen's Jester—the only Walcott—nightly received with the utmost enthusiasm. The nimble-legged, quaint, and humorous Paston is also still to the fore, and keeps his audience in convulsions of laughter. Novelty succeeds novelty in endless succession. Artists in an extended Leap of 35 ft. across the Arena. Fresh Riders, fresh Gymnasts, fresh Acrobats. New and Original Scenes in the Circle, and a Galaxy of Talent such as no other establishment in the United Kingdom can boast. Daily and nightly crowded by fashionable and delighted audiences. Doors open at Two and Seven.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Production of the

Great Drury Lane Drama, REBECCA. Every Evening, at Seven o'clock, supported by Drury Lane Artists. Drury Lane Effects, Drury Lane Costumes and Appointments. Concluding with THOMPSON'S VISIT, by John T. Douglas.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Sole Lessees, Messrs.

Moore and Burgess.—Eighteenth Consecutive Year at this Hall, in one continuous and unbroken season, of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, universally acknowledged to be the most successful Entertainment in the World. A season of such remarkable duration, and one attended with such unvarying success throughout the entire term, is altogether without parallel in the history of the world's amusements.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and

BURGESS MINSTRELS, EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three and Eight, all the year round. Eighteenth consecutive year at this Hall, in one uninterrupted season. The company comprises Forty Performers, all of known eminence. It has long been a generally acknowledged fact that the Choir of Vocalists pertaining to Messrs. Moore and Burgess's Company is one of the finest and best cultivated in existence. The compositions presented to public notice from time to time are all written and composed expressly for Messrs. Moore and Burgess by Authors and Composers of the highest degree of eminence—including Mr. Charles Dunphie, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. Henry S. Leigh, Mr. Frank Vizetelly, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Nish, Herr Meyer Lutz, and others.—Private Boxes (the most elegant and luxurious in London), 41 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; Family Stalls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at Seven.

AN ENTIRELY NEW and INTERESTING PROGRAMME

will be presented by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS THIS WEEK. New and beautiful SONGS, BALLADS, PART-SONGS, and CHORUSES, written and composed by Mr. Charles Dunphie, Mr. E. L. Blanchard, Mr. Frank Vizetelly, Mr. Henry Leigh, Mr. Frank Stainforth, Mr. A. Nish, and Herr Meyer Lutz.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY.

GRAND DAY AND NIGHT FETE, ON TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 18, IN THE AFTERNOON AT 2, IN THE EVENING AT 7.45, ON THE OCCASION OF

MR. G. W. MOORE'S BENEFIT,

when, in addition to the usual Entertainments by the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, a DEPUTATION of ARTISTS from the Principal West-End Theatres will appear, including

Mr. George Honey (Opera Comique, by kind permission of F. B. Chatterton, Esq.)
Mr. John Clark (Theatre Royal, Adelphi).
Mr. Lionel Brough (Theatre Royal, Covent Garden).
Mr. E. Righton (Royal Court Theatre, by kind permission of Miss Litton).
Mr. T. Thorne (Lessee and manager of the Adelphi Theatre).
Mr. David James (Lessee and manager of the Vaudeville Theatre).
Mr. H. Jackson (Theatre Royal, Covent Garden).
Mr. J. C. Cowper (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Mr. J. Fernandez (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Mr. Brittain Wright (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Mr. Fred Vokes (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Mr. Walter Vokes (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Mr. Walter Joyce (Charing Cross Theatre, by kind permission of J. Clarke, Esq.).
Mr. Fred Payne (Theatre Royal, Covent Garden).
Mr. Harry Payne (Theatre Royal, Covent Garden).
Mr. J. H. Allen (Theatre Royal, Sadler's Wells).
Mr. Edward Terry (Royal Strand Theatre, by kind permission of Mrs. Swanborough).
Mr. Frank Drew (St. James's Theatre, by kind permission of R. Mansell, Esq.).
Mr. Stephenson (Royal Strand Theatre, by kind permission of Mrs. Swanborough).
Mr. George Belmore (Theatre Royal, Lyceum, by kind permission of H. L. Bateman, Esq.).
Mr. Aynsley Cook (Theatre Royal, Covent Garden).
Mr. A. G. Vance.
Mr. George Lebourne.
Mr. Herman (Egyptian Hall).
Little Sandy (the eminent Grotesque, by permission of Charles Hengler, Esq.).
Mr. R. Leggett (Gaiety Theatre).
Mr. J. Allen (Gaiety Theatre).
Moe Brothers (the celebrated American Skaters).
Garto (Royal Amphitheatre, Holborn, by kind permission of C. Weldon, Esq.).
Mr. W. H. C. Levey (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Miss Rosina Vokes (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Miss Jessie Vokes (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Miss Victoria Vokes (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Miss Harriette Coveney (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
Miss Russell (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane).
All the Artists from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, by kind permission of F. B. Chatterton, Esq.
Miss Rebecca Isaac.
Miss Belle Moore (Royal Court Theatre, by kind permission of Miss Litton).

Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from Nine till Seven. Fanteils, 6s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s. Doors open at One and 6.45. Reserved Seats will not be kept after 1.45 and 7.45.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S SUCCESSFUL

ENTERTAINMENT, entitled HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABOARD, and VERY CATCHING.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight. Morning Representations every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

HAMILTON'S NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.

WESTBOURNE HALL, Baywater.—Fashionable and delighted audiences. The Gorgeous and Costly Scenery by Messrs. Tebbin. Figures and Animals by those eminent Artists, Absolom, Louis Haghe, and Estelon. Shipping by Knell and Wedon. Grand Illuminated Day Representations, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three; every Evening at Eight.

MORNING BALLAD CONCERT.—Mr. JOHN BOOSEY

begs to announce a Morning Concert, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY, MARCH 24, at Two o'clock, when the following Artists will appear—Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Jenny Pratt, and Madame Paley; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Nordborn, and Mr. Santley. The London Orpheus Quartet. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hatton and Mr. Lutz. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (for four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., Holles-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES and MR. SANTLEY beg to

announce that they intend to give a BALLAD CONCERT, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, for the Benefit of their old and esteemed brother artist, Mr. J. L. HATTON. Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley most respectfully solicit the patronage of the public on this special occasion. A new Duett will be sung by Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, and a new Ballad by Mr. Sims Reeves, both composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. J. L. Hatton. Tickets from 1s. to 6s.; to be had of Boosey and Co., Holles-street, and Austin, St. James's Hall.

MADAME SCHUMANN begs to announce that she

will give TWO RECITALS of PIANO-FORTE MUSIC in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAYS, MARCH 20 and 27. Vocalist, Madame Alvensleben. To commence each day at Three o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Austin's, 23, Piccadilly; and at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE OF "CHRIST LEAVING

THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Titania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY.

Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT, on WEDNESDAY, NEXT, MARCH 19, at Eight. Madame Elena Corani, Miss Wigan, Madame Paley, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Raynham, Mr. Thirley Beale, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Loggia to hold eight persons, £2 10s.; Boxes (Grand Tier), £3 3s.; Boxes (Upper Tier), £1 10s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Arena Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of Novello, Ewer, and Co., 1, Berners-street, W., and 35, Poultry; the usual Agents, and at the Royal Albert Hall.

AVIS.

Les personnes désireuses d'obtenir des clichés des gravures publiées dans le Journal THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, doivent s'adresser directement à l'Editeur, 198, Strand, Londres.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Alle die Galvanoplastische Abdrücke von Holz-Schnitten in der ILLUSTRIRTEN LONDON NEWS publicirten zu beziehen wünschen, müssen sich direkt wenden an den Verleger der Zeitung, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

The public has been taken by surprise this week by a Parliamentary event which cannot fail to cast its shadow forward for a long distance into the future. On Wednesday morning, in what are called "the small hours," the House of Commons, by a majority of three votes, refused to read a second time the Irish University Bill. That measure, the merits or demerits of which we shall not discuss, must be regarded as the leading measure—so far as the intentions of her Majesty's Government were concerned—of the present Session. It may be said to have complemented that policy of conciliation whereby it was hoped the peace and contentment of the Irish people would have been eventually ensured. It was patiently waited for, it was elaborately framed, it was introduced to the House in a speech from the Prime Minister of extraordinary length and of extraordinary eloquence. Under the spell of the Prime Minister's splendid rhetorical effort, it was received by all parties with general favour. There seemed at one time to be a strong probability that the most critical stage of the bill would be passed almost without challenge. Soon, however, the provisions of the measure underwent keen scrutiny. Nearly every one of its leading features excited objections on the part of some distinct political section of the House. One after another, the anxiously-adjusted provisions of the measure fell beneath the merciless fire of criticism to which in turn they were exposed. The very object for which it had been submitted to the consideration of the Legislature was declared beforehand by those most interested in it to be utterly futile. There appeared to be no sufficient purpose for passing into law a bill which obviously would miss the chief aim at which it pointed; and at last, by a majority of 287 votes over 284, the House of Commons put its seal of condemnation upon the bill.

Of course, this event has brought with it possibilities—perhaps we may even say probabilities—of the gravest character. A Ministerial crisis, with the solution of which the reader may become acquainted by the time that these sheets come under his notice, but of which at the time of writing we are necessarily in ignorance, will be not unlikely to change the whole character of the Session so recently commenced. That this result might have been avoided by greater tactical skill in the management of the measure seems to be an opinion current in all circles. We are not quite convinced that such opinion is well grounded. It is proverbially easy to be wise after the event. The original mistake, which owed its inception to the most generous motives, was in attempting to harmonise in a somewhat ambitious design elements which are in their very nature irreconcilably opposed. Given, however, the design itself, it must be generally admitted that the adjustment of means intended to carry it into effect represented an earnest desire to do justice to all parties, and exhibited an inventive ingenuity such as few legislative projects of late days can surpass, even if they equal. Perhaps it was this marvellous ingenuity which imposed upon the judgment of the Prime Minister and his colleagues. They do not seem to have taken into due account the increased liability to fracture of mechanism so complicated as to demand in every part of it the nicest balance of forces. At any rate the Irish University Bill has encountered the fate of many a piece of machinery, legislative or material, which has been put together with a view to make one portion of it compensatory for another, but in regard to which the inventor has overlooked the excessive strain which the whole may be expected to bear. There are many things that society recognises as desirable which are not practicable. The philosopher's stone or the secret of perpetual motion may appear to average human nature as objects well worth attaining if it were possible to attain them; and, in like manner, there are political problems the aspiration to solve which indicates rather the generosity than the sound wisdom of statesmanship.

The debate on the second reading of the bill was not unworthy of the brilliant eloquence with which it had been previously introduced. As if to balance the successful effort of the Premier some three weeks ago, the predominant weight of oratory was directed against the measure. All arms were used in carrying on the attack, which, to say the truth, was directed from all quarters.

Wit, banter, invective, passionate declamation, cool reason, broad common-sense, weighty argument, blinding statistics, learning, the outcome of deep research, and polished diction, the fruit of careful preparation, were all brought into use in the progress of the assault. Speaking generally, however, the contest was conducted with a dignity and a self-restraint which speak well for the discipline of the House of Commons. Now and then only the shout of encouragement on one side was replied to by a counter-shout of deprecation on the other. There was occasional weariness on both sides, as there always will be in a protracted debate. The speech of the Prime Minister, which wound up the discussion, perhaps even more than that of Mr. Disraeli, which preceded it, grandly brought to a close one of the most vigorous conflicts of intellectual strength which has been carried on in Parliament for a long time past. It was only when the numbers on the division list were ascertained that all restraint was thrown aside, and an outburst of excitement, in the shape of loud and long "hurrahs"—a novel, if not unprecedented, practice in the House of Commons—indicated the intense feelings which till then had been denied adequate expression.

On the general political consequences of the event it would be premature to speculate. There are, however, one or two of a neutral character to which we may advert, and which will almost certainly follow. The Session of 1873 will, to a great extent, prove a barren one, whatever may be the solution of the crisis. No further measures of first-rate magnitude are likely to be brought forward. Some time, of course, must be spent in examining and voting the Estimates required by her Majesty's Services. A Budget will have to be laid before the House, and the ways and means for the financial year to be determined upon. There is, therefore, every prospect of the Session being a short one. Either immediately at its close, or, at furthest, during the autumn, a dissolution must be expected, and a general election must take place.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In consequence of the majority against the Government in the division in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone on Thursday tendered to the Queen the resignation of the Ministry, and her Majesty accepted the same.

Mr. Disraeli was then sent for by the Queen, and asked to form an Administration.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove from Windsor Castle to Selwood Lodge, on Wednesday week, and visited the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. On the following day the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley and Mr. Alfred Tennyson were received at the castle by the Queen. Yesterday (Friday) week her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Cliveden and visited the Marchioness of Westminster. Earl and Countess Hardwicke dined with the Queen. On Saturday last her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, walked and drove out. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. On Sunday the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. George H. Wilkinson, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Piccadilly, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian partook of luncheon with her Majesty. Earl Granville and Colonel H. Ponsonby dined with the Queen. On Monday Princess Louise and the Marquis, and Earl Granville left the castle for London. The Queen's dinner party included the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Dowager of Westminster and Lady Theodora Grosvenor, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Dean of Windsor, Lord Lurgan, and Colonel the Hon. D. C. F. De Ros.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Wednesday. Her Majesty travelled by special train upon the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace. Princess Louise visited the Queen after her arrival. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had audiences of the Queen both morning and afternoon. Her Majesty held a Levée at which Princess Beatrice, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present.

The Queen held a Drawingroom yesterday (Friday). Her Majesty will also hold a Drawingroom on Tuesday, April 1.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House on Saturday last, from visiting the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle. The Prince and Princess visited Princess Louise. His Royal Highness dined with Colonel Marshall and the officers of the 2nd Life Guards at Knightsbridge Barracks. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. J. V. Povah officiated. Monday was the tenth anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess. The day was duly celebrated at Windsor. The Prince attended the House of Lords. In the evening their Royal Highnesses gave a ball. On Tuesday the Prince was present at the sitting of the House of Commons. The Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Edinburgh, went to the Opéra Comique.

Prince Arthur left Florence, on Monday, for Turin. His Royal Highness is expected to arrive in England next Monday.

The Premier and Mrs. Gladstone entertained the Duke of Edinburgh and a large and distinguished company at dinner on Wednesday. After which, Mrs. Gladstone received a small and early party.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fourth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday. The Levée appointed for the same evening was postponed to Wednesday next, in consequence of the death of Viscount Ossington.

The Extra Supplement.

"LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT."

There is a good deal of human nature both in man and woman, and we are often told that human nature is the same in all ages of the world's history. Nothing is more natural than the case of these two young persons, suddenly enamoured of each other's fair figures at a single glance, when they happen to meet in their walk through the town. It might have taken place at any period of known chronology, since "Adam delved and Eve span," after their expulsion from Eden; for this same fond trick of promptly loving, or fancying love, between youth of different sex is "the old, old fashion," never likely to be disused anywhere upon earth, among the mortal sons and daughters of that primeval pair. Nevertheless, we are enabled to remark, having an eye to costume, in our notice of Mr. Staniland's pleasing design, that the sweet girl and the polite young gentleman, who see their fate in one another's eyes as they chance to pass along a roughly-paved street of Old London, belong to the fifteenth century. He may, perhaps, be a page in the service of the great Earl of Warwick, like Master Marmaduke Neville, in Lord Lytton's "Last of the Barons." The fashions of male dress were frequently changed at the Court of King Edward IV., to the great profit of clothiers and importers of Flemish mercery, in which that gay Monarch himself took a private share; but we recognise the close-fitting hose, stockings, and breeches in one garment, setting tight on the shapely leg; the short-skirted jerkin, or "pourpoint," embroidered in colours and fringed with an allowed fur, open at the bosom, and having open slashed sleeves, to show the amplitude of snowy lawn beneath; the wide round cap, adorned with peacock's feather; the dagger and "gipsire," or purse, hanging at the loose girdle; finally, the big shoes, which were tied on like skates, but young men did not wear them, as knights and lords might do, with points twelve inches long, attached by chains or thongs to the knee. As for the young lady, we should pronounce her style of attire simple, modest, and graceful, compared with the sartorial fopperies then in vogue among those of the opposite sex. She has not yet arrived at the wondrous high-peaked cap, which has so queer an effect in pictures of dress at the time; a convenient hood protects her pretty head; a decent gorget or "wimple" enfolds her maiden breast. The stout old dame in her company seems very well able to take care of Mistress Alice, or whatever be her delicate name; so we shall leave them to go on with their walk, to church or to market, while Master Fribble, having no excuse for attempting to follow the new object of his affections, ought to go about his business a different road.

"THE REPOSE IN EGYPT."

This picture, by Paul Delaroche, illustrates a phase of the master's art which is less widely known than his historical painting. The public acquaintance with this particular example has, however, been vastly extended of late, for the picture forms an item in the almost matchless collection lent by Sir Richard Wallace to the Bethnal-green Museum, and has therefore been seen by hundreds of thousands. Nevertheless, it was not as a religious painter that Delaroche acquired his great reputation. His fame rests mainly on his historical works, particularly those relating to English history, and on his noble oil picture in the Hemicycle of the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris. During his career, however, Delaroche dealt with different classes of subjects, and in doing so very considerably modified his style from time to time. He commenced by studying landscape, and in 1817 was an unsuccessful candidate for the Academy prize in landscape-painting. Then, convinced that this branch of art was not his vocation, he determined to devote himself to figure-painting, and for this purpose entered the atelier of Baron Gros. This painter had in great measure freed himself from the classic trammels which his master, David, had fixed on French art, and Delaroche entirely emancipated himself from their thralldom. Two years later, in 1819, Delaroche exhibited the earliest of his series of religious subjects, several of which were produced between this date and the year 1824, when the first of his historical works appeared. At a later period, when Delaroche had become the acknowledged leader of a school of history painting, the term Eclectic was applied to the principles upon which his pictures and those of his pupils and followers were executed, in contradistinction to the Romantic school of Delacroix and the classic school of David, as revived, with finer taste and purged of theatrical clap-trap, by Ingres. But where there is no need for this apposition it is hardly desirable to apply the somewhat misleading term eclectic to Delaroche's works generally. At all events, it applies with much less propriety to his historical than to his religious pictures. His composition is always dignified, his types carefully selected; yet such being the case does not militate, in the historical works, against a close attention to natural truth and realistic propriety: the conception is original, the treatment independent. The religious pictures are, it is true, more conventional; there is (as in the example before us) a reference to tradition and precedent; the arrangement and attitudes are more academic; the idealised types and delicate colouring may suggest analogies with early Italian art. Yet even here it would be unjust to regard Delaroche as a mere borrower. The repose of the Holy Family in Egypt after their flight from Judea was, we know, a favourite subject with the old masters; but, notwithstanding that the theme is well worn, the French master's version is quite original. If in nothing else, he makes it his own by relegating Joseph to the distant mound, where he is surveying the land of refuge. We are also spared the elsewhere inevitable ass. The attitude of the sleeping Child is new and natural. The worn and wistful gaze of the Virgin is genuinely pathetic, and likewise an intelligent modern reading of the incident. We may add that, as in the case of many ancient pictures named after minor accessories, this work is known as "La Vierge au Lézard," from the small lizard wriggling up the wall to the spectator's left.

THE CARNIVAL IN ROME.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur had his share of the Carnival frolics in the Italian capital, where during eleven days, beginning with Saturday, the 15th ult., till the last day, which was Tuesday, the 25th, public and private business was almost stopped, whilst all classes of the people indulged in a variety of foolish antics preparatory to the religious solemnities of Lent—a custom in the Papal city most energetically kept up. By the efforts of the Pasquino Society, aided by a grant of public money, the display of these whimsical entertainments on the present occasion has been more complete and costly than in former years—there being, perhaps, a political motive for making the Carnival of 1873 belie the gloomy denunciations of woe to Rome and Italy, since the overthrow of the Pope's temporal dominion there. Our readers must often have met with descriptions of the ordinary Carnival scenes in the Corso, which is the main street of Rome, about one mile long, from the Piazza

del Popolo, at the northern city gate, to the Palazzo di Venezia, situated not far from the steps ascending to the Capitol. The Corso, except where it opens into the central Piazza Colonna, is a rather narrow and shabby thoroughfare, in some parts without side pavements for foot-passengers, and its shops have a second-rate look; but it contains several of the stately palaces of Roman nobles. This street is entirely given up to all the fantastic extravagances of the Carnival time; and there is a continual procession of masquerade figures, who amuse themselves all day by pelting each other, and the spectators at house-windows, with sham comfits made of plaster to imitate sugar, and throwing bouquets, oranges, or eggshells stuffed with odiferous matter; sometimes emptying bags or pots of flour over each other's clothes, and playing many mischievous tricks. In the evening they parade the street with small wax tapers, which it is difficult to keep alight, while each tries his utmost to blow out his neighbour's candle. The balconies and windows in the Corso are let for hire at extraordinary prices, so much as 600f. or £24 being paid for a balcony with a commanding view. Two of our Illustrations, from sketches by Mr. Frank Watkins, show the scenes in which Prince Arthur was engaged. The third of his sketches represents the famous racing of riderless horses along the Corso, where the poor frightened beasts are goaded to their full speed by the spurring of sharp bits of tin, loosely tied over their flanks. The people standing in the street must get out of the way as best they can. This is sometimes attended with fatal accidents, and there was a man killed the week before last. Among the shows and pageants of the Carnival this year were several triumphal cars, with a superstructure towering to a great height, one in the form of a Swiss chalet five stories high, and one like the dome of St. Peter's, surmounted by a birdcage with a parrot. This was meant to imply a cruel and insolent allusion to the Pope.

With regard to the subjects above mentioned, our correspondent writes as follows:—"One day last week Prince Arthur and Prince Humbert and Princess Margherita had a balcony in the heart of the fun, and laboured hard to scoop and shovel down as much as possible. They must really have found it fatiguing work when over; but they seemed thoroughly to enjoy it, and appeared to do their duty as well as any, keeping up a constant shower upon those members of the crowd below who attracted their attention. Another day Prince Arthur joined the crowd, protected by a linen domino and gauze masks, and got most mercilessly punished, his own friends from above enjoying the opportunity of pelting him more than all other game; for, though cloaked, he was not difficult to recognise, and got his face richly and rather roughly powdered. He has made himself very popular. On one occasion he met the 'Bersaglieri' (Army Rifles) on the march, in the streets. They march always at double quick pace; and he took the fancy to get out of his carriage and try the pace with them for a considerable distance, wishing to compare it with the pace of our own 'Rifles.' He is said to have expressed his surprise that it was possible to maintain that pace for a length of time."

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Canon Evan Nepean of Westminster died on Thursday morning.

The income of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for 1872 was £113,125, against £97,603 for 1871.

The *Record* states that £3545 has been presented to the Rev. Capel Molyneux, on his resigning St. Paul's, Onslow-square.

The Rev. C. S. Grueber, of Hambridge, Chard, has, at his own cost, built a new church at the foot of the town.

The Misses Hedley, daughters of the late Rev. W. Hedley, have promised £2500 towards the building of a church in the district of St. James, Gloucester.

The Archbishop of York assisted, on Tuesday, at the re-opening of the ancient parish church of Melton Mowbray, which (at a cost of £6500) has undergone extensive restoration.

The foundation-stone of Huish Church, Devon, was laid, on the 3rd inst., by the Hon. Charles Trefusis, eldest son of Lord Clinton, who is about to rebuild the edifice at his own cost.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. John, has been laid on a plot of ground near to Bishopstone-lane, at Darlington, which has been presented for that purpose.

The Rev. J. H. Davies, on resigning the Curacy of Leamington, after sixteen years' service, has been presented with a china tea service from the poor, a silver tea and coffee service from the richer classes, together with a purse containing £310, the balance of 400 gs. that had been subscribed. A gold brooch, with a diamond centre, was presented to Mrs. Davies.

The parish church of St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, said to be the smallest church in England, being found inadequate for the wants of the parishioners, it is proposed to erect a new one, from designs prepared by Mr. Scott, and the Hon. Evelyn Pelham has given the stone necessary for the building and £500 towards the expense. The old church will be retained as a mortuary chapel for the parish.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter to his suffragans, calling attention to the work of the society lately formed, under the auspices of the Church, for the suppression of the vice of intemperance. His Grace expresses a hope that the Bishops will employ such means as they think best suited in order to bring this important subject under the notice of the clergy and laity of their respective dioceses.

If any evidence were needed of the sympathy generally felt for the present position of our "ill-paid Curates," it would be found in the amount collected for the Curates' Augmentation Fund, last Sunday, at the parish church of Paddington, after sermons by the Rev. Canon Miller and the Rev. Dr. James Hessey—the two collections amounting to £265.—The Archbishop of York has fixed Wednesday, May 7, for the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates. At the monthly meeting of the committee, held on the 11th inst., more than 600 grants for providing additional curates, to labour chiefly in missionary work among the masses of our large towns during the current year, were voted, at an outlay of £68,324, leaving further applications still to be dealt with. The income for the past year was stated to be £60,385. The Lord Chancellor has accepted the office of Vice-President.

The troops at Aldershot, on Tuesday, went through the evolutions of a sham fight, under General Sir James Grant.

The Bradford Town Council has agreed to purchase the premises of the Abattoir Company at Bolton for £10,500.

The Duke of Teck left town on Wednesday for Stuttgart, to attend the funeral of his aunt, the late Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg.

Prince Louis Napoleon will attain his seventeenth year tomorrow (Sunday). There will be no rejoicings. His Imperial Highness will resume his studies at Woolwich on Tuesday next. The Prince's fête day will be that of his father, Aug. 15.



THE CARNIVAL IN ROME HORSE-RACING ON THE CORSO.



PRINCE ARTHUR IN ROME: A MARCH WITH THE BERSAGLIERI.



"THE REPOSE IN EGYPT" BY PAUL DELAROCHE,
AT THE BETHNAL-GREEN MUSEUM.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 13.

M. Thiers has had what the Legitimists style a "warning." His nose has bled, and an attack of cramp in the stomach has kept him from attending to public business for a day or two. Trivial as the indisposition has been, yet, coming so suddenly after his great speech in the Assembly, in which he strove to prove to the satisfaction of all parties that nothing could possibly be in a more settled state than the Government now in power, unless, indeed, it were the state of the country at large, it emphatically demonstrates the precarious position of both, dependent as they equally are on the life and health of a single man. The newspapers which are hostile to the Government have naturally made much of the event, and have not hesitated to describe the President as seriously ill, and the Republic as in *extremis*. The instant the news reached the lobbies of the Assembly the new Constitutional project ceased to be the one all-absorbing topic of conversation, and the alarmists, with their sensational canards concerning M. Thiers's condition, were eagerly listened to. The reassuring intelligence, however, that he had actually eaten a whiting and the wing of a cold chicken for breakfast calmed the fears of the anxious deputies.

The Assembly has disposed of several of the clauses of the so-called new constitutional project during the past week. On Thursday, after the rejection by large majorities of several amendments, the second article, concerning the President's veto, was passed by 450 to 142 votes; but then M. de Belcaste moved an additional clause that the veto should not apply to constitutional laws, and asked that his amendment might be referred to the Committee. He was warmly supported by MM. de Gavardie and Baragnon, who said that the Assembly was surrendering itself bound into M. Thiers's hands, and empowering him to repeal at will the most important laws they might make on the eve of a dissolution. The Duke de Broglie at first refused his consent to refer the amendment to the Committee, and then said he was in the hands of the Assembly, and would not offer any opposition. Finally, after a division by a show of hands, so close that M. Grévy pronounced it doubtful, the Duke, as if fearing to be beaten on the second trial about to be put, suddenly asked the House to allow the amendment to be referred to the Committee—a proceeding which, according to the regulations, was conclusive. M. Arago protested that the Duke had no right to interpose between two divisions, but M. Grévy ruled against him.

Surprise and agitation were the result, which were renewed fivefold on the following day, when it became known that the Government joined with the Committee in accepting M. de Belcaste's hostile amendment. After vehement protests from MM. Tolain, Barthe, and Le Noel, and an assertion on the part of the eccentric Count Jaubert that the present Assembly was more sovereign than universal suffrage, the amendment was eventually voted by 410 ayes to 255 noes. A fiery Legitimist, in support of an amendment he had introduced, next insisted that if M. Thiers were allowed to speak in interpellations "Ministerial responsibility would be a vain phrase since he could always cover the Ministers." M. Buffet, formerly a Minister of the Second Empire, powerfully opposed this doctrine, and rendered good service to the Government by his eloquent address. M. Dufaure also opposed the amendment in the name of the Ministry, and eventually it was thrown out on Saturday evening by 449 votes against 163. Another amendment of M. de Belcaste to the fifth, and one of the most important, articles of the proposition was also rejected on Tuesday, when the Marquis de Francheu, who organised the notorious Lourdes pilgrimages, violently apostrophised M. Thiers in imitation of General du Temple, and accused him of being the "evil genius of France." This unbecoming conduct excited general reprobation in the Assembly, and the Marquis was, of course, called to order by M. Grévy.

A second Tropmann, of even a deeper dye than the original, an individual named Mano, is now being tried by the Assize Court of the Gironde upon the charge of having murdered his father, mother, wife, and two little daughters during the night of April 10 last. The principal witness against the accused is his own son, a little fellow of nine or ten years old, who, by feigning to be asleep while the dreadful butchery was going on in an adjoining room, escaped his mother's, sisters', and grandparents' fate. The crime is believed to have been committed with a pickaxe, and the evidence against Mano appears to be overwhelming.

The trial of the promoters of the notorious "Transcontinental Memphis-Pacific Railway Company" is exciting great interest in the Paris financial world. This bubble company was launched in 1869, in New York, by General Fremont, who, profiting by the name and reputation of his son-in-law, Baron Gaudré Boileau, then Consul-General of the French Government in the United States, introduced it, with his assistance, upon the Paris Bourse as a most successful speculation. No less than £800,000 were subscribed by over-confident French financiers; of which £140,000 were pocketed by Fremont, £100,000 by Parodis, who presided over the starting of the company in Paris; £32,000 by Crampon, another projector; and £30,000 by Baron Gaudré Boileau, who appears, however, to have been Fremont's tool throughout the transaction. The company collapsed in 1870, the smash coinciding with the fall of the Empire. To-day General Fremont defies French justice from across the Atlantic; but Baron Boileau, Crampon, and two other promoters are on their trial for having defrauded the shareholders in this fictitious railway company, which never laid down a single mile of rails. Baron Boileau, who refunded his £30,000 "commission" directly after the failure of the company, is treated rather partially by the Court, who consider him, perhaps with reason, as having been more a dupe than an accomplice.

The Court of Appeal has given judgment in the case of the Suez Canal Company. The Court admits the right of the company to collect their dues according to the actual tonnage capacity of a vessel.

A powder magazine exploded yesterday week night at Mont Valérien. Several persons were injured.

SPAIN.

The bill suspending the sittings of the Assembly and convoking a Constituent Assembly has been passed. An amendment proposing that, in the event of the suspension of the Assembly, a committee should act for it, the decisions of which should be regarded as law, was previously thrown out by 120 votes against 70. The elections will take place on May 10, and the new Assembly will meet on June 1. All Spaniards over the age of twenty-one are to vote.

Three demonstrations took place at Barcelona on Sunday—one of the Internationalists, a second of the Federal Republicans, and a third of the soldiers. Signor Figueras was sent by his colleagues to this turbulent city to bring it to order, if possible. His journey thither elicited demonstrations of sym-

pathy at Tarragona and the other large towns through which he passed. At Barcelona the President was enthusiastically received, and perfect order, it is said, now prevails there.

Respecting the operations against the Carlists in Navarre the accounts are contradictory.

ITALY.

The late King of Spain, with his wife and family, arrived at Genoa on Saturday evening, and, on landing, was received with all due ceremony by the authorities, and by the people with great cheering. His Majesty and his family on Saturday proceeded to Turin, and thence on to Rome, and were enthusiastically welcomed at both places. King Victor Emmanuel has conferred the rank of Lieutenant-General upon his son the ex-King. In the Parliament, on Wednesday, a letter from the ex-King was read to the House. The letter expressed the thanks of the Prince for the address the Chamber had sent to him, and was received with cheering.

A telegram from Rome mentions that the Pope gave an audience yesterday week to 163 persons, representing the Catholics of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, America, and Switzerland, and presented a medal to each.

GERMANY.

After a long absence, the Imperial Prince and Princess of Germany returned to Berlin on Tuesday. They were received at the railway station by the Emperor, the Empress, and many official persons, and were loudly cheered by a large crowd. The Imperial Prince appeared, it is said, to be in good health. The students of the University of Berlin celebrated, on Wednesday night, the return of the Prince by a torchlight procession.

The Japanese Embassy were, on Tuesday, received by the German Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

The Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg died at Stuttgart at five o'clock on Monday evening.

In opening the session of the German Reichstag, on Wednesday, the Emperor William expressed a hope that the financial arrangements between the Empire and France will soon be so far completed as to admit of an entire evacuation of the territory at an earlier date than has been expected. With regard to foreign relations generally the speech is hopeful as to the continued maintenance of peace. In reference to domestic matters, the speech referred to the general establishment of the law of compulsory military service, the proposed coinage reform, the institution of a new postal tariff, the increase of salaries in the naval, military, and civil services, and the measures proposed to be taken to reorganise the fortifications of Germany.

Prince Bismarck has won another great Parliamentary victory. After two days' sharp debate the proposed constitutional amendments, designed to promote the more complete subjection of the Church to the State, have passed the Upper House by a large majority. The success of the measure is largely due (says a telegram to the *Daily News*) to the personal interposition of Prince Bismarck, who threatened a Cabinet crisis in case of failure, and who has throughout taken the conduct of the matter out of the hands of Count von Roon and Dr. Falk. On Tuesday afternoon Herr von Kleist Retzow, the leader of the Feudal party, closed the debate in a long and bitter speech. Motions of adjournment were voted down. All the substitutions and amendments were rejected, and at half-past five the measure was adopted in detail without a division. In Wednesday's sitting of the Upper House, the proposed modifications of clauses 15 and 18 of the Constitution were agreed to, in accordance with the bill of the Government.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Imperial family visited, last week, the Exhibition building. His Majesty was highly satisfied with the progress of the works, and had Mr. Owen, the Commissioner for the British department, presented to him.

The Austrian Budget, as finally adopted by the Financial Committee, places the whole requirements of the Treasury at \$89,553,662 fl., and the total receipts to cover that amount at \$93,677,697 fl.; therefore a surplus will remain of 3,824,035 fl.

There were important sittings of the Houses of Deputies for both divisions of the empire on Thursday week. At Vienna the Poles, after a declaration that they could not participate in the proposed electoral reform, left the House in a body, and the bill was thereupon adopted by the remaining members almost unanimously, two votes only being recorded against it. At Pesth the same day the special Minister for Militia, who is a member of the Hungarian Cabinet, announced that the new organisation of the Honved forces is complete, and that the national militia could be mobilised at any time on the word being given—a declaration received with applause.

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior, M. de Toth, has been relieved of his functions, and Count Szapary succeeds him.

RUSSIA.

By an Imperial decree, the Czarewitch is appointed Honorary President of the Russian Department at the Vienna Exhibition.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the total number of troops who will proceed against Khiva does not exceed from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The Government has determined to send a scientific expedition with the military force to Khiva.

TURKEY.

Midhat Pacha, the ex-Grand Vizier, has been appointed Minister of Justice, in the room of Safvet Pacha, who has been named Minister for Foreign Affairs. Rachid Pacha, formerly Vali of Syria, has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

AMERICA.

The members of the diplomatic body have congratulated President Grant on his assuming office for the second term.

The Congress has voted one million dollars for the improvement of the capital, and also two millions and a quarter towards the District of Columbia.

New Orleans continues quiet, the central Government having interfered between the rival Legislatures.

Mr. Boutwell having been elected Senator by a Convention of both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, has retired from the Ministry of Finance.

In the New Hampshire State elections the election of the Governor is regarded as doubtful, as no candidate has succeeded in obtaining a majority. All three Democratic Congressmen have been re-elected. The Republicans have a majority in the Legislature.

Mr. Caldwell, the newly returned Senator for Kansas, has been declared not legally elected.

The Modoc Indians have rejected the offer of peace which had been made to them.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Washington announcing that the charts defining the San Juan water boundary were signed on the 10th inst.

CANADA.

The Earl of Dufferin, in opening the Parliament last week, expressed his satisfaction in assuming office at so auspicious a period. He congratulated the Parliament on the formation of a company for the construction of the Pacific Railway, and on

the prospects of an early enlargement of the canals. Immigration is to be encouraged, and satisfaction was expressed at the state of the revenue, which is sufficient to meet all the demands of the public service. The Address in reply to the Speech was agreed to without a division. A division taken on a question of privilege since the House met shows parties to be very evenly balanced. The Opposition threaten formally to attack the Ministry on specific acts of policy.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature has been dissolved. The new elections will take place on April 2, when the union with the Government of the Dominion will be submitted to a popular vote.

INDIA.

The Viceroy of India delivered a speech on education at the opening of the University Hall at Calcutta on Wednesday. A telegram to the *Times* says Lord Northbrook recommended the establishment of University professorships and the Government's gradual withdrawal from direct secular teaching as a way of solving the religious difficulty, together with an improvement of vernacular literature and the granting of honorary degrees to native Orientalists. He declared that the Indian educational question was a greater one than that which has temporarily checked Mr. Gladstone.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Kashgar Envoys, having finished their business with Lord Northbrook, have left Calcutta, and are on their way to Constantinople.

The *Times* has the following from its correspondent at Calcutta:—The Persian Government blames Alum Khan, the Governor of Kain, for the insurrection which has broken out there. The Shah is sending troops to keep the peace, and promises not to enter Afghanistan. The Ameer of Cabul has ordered the frontier forces to be strengthened, and Furiak, the Governor, to keep within the Siestan boundary.

The Indian papers report that the Maharajah of Jodhpore died on Feb. 13. The Rajah of Dholepore died on Feb. 9. The deceased did good service to the fugitives from Gwalior in 1857, for which, and for general loyalty, he was created a G.C.S.I.

JAPAN.

A telegram, dated Feb. 24, has been received in Paris from the French Chargé-d'Affaires at Yokohama, which announces that the Japanese Government has annulled the edict against the Christian religion, and has released the Christians who had been imprisoned since 1870.

The King of Italy has conferred upon Prince Napoleon the title of Count of Moncalieri.

The French and Dutch Governments have rejected the treaties which the Japanese Embassy attempted to negotiate.

A nugget of gold was received by the last Indian mail from Parbatta Valley, Kulu, Punjab. It has been presented to the Indian Museum.

The King of the Belgians, on Sunday, honoured with his presence a popular concert of classical music, for the benefit of M. Vieuxtemps, the director of the popular concerts.

Information has been received that Mr. George Smith, who has gone out on an exploring expedition in the East for the *Daily Telegraph*, has reached his destination in safety.

Henceforward the postage on letters for Iceland and the Faroe Islands, transmitted by steamer direct, or via Denmark, will, when prepaid, be reduced from 4d. to 3d. per half ounce.

The two parties of tourists conducted by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son that left England for Palestine respectively on Jan. 22 and Feb. 12, numbering forty persons in all, have arrived in safety at Jaffa.

The news by the Royal mail steamer Africa is that the Ashantees are threatening war against England. They do not admit the right of the Dutch Government to transfer Elmina to the British and claim it as their own.

A meeting, composed of Englishmen, Americans, and Genevese, was held at Geneva, on Monday, to bid farewell to the Rev. Mr. Downton. Several speeches were delivered in praise of Mr. Downton, which were loudly cheered.

A fresh batch of "Correspondence respecting Central Asia" was issued on Tuesday. It covers the period between March, 1869, and January, 1873, and consists of numerous dispatches and documents of the highest interest.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England has decided to place a sum of £300 at the disposal of the journal committee of the society, to obtain a report on the agricultural portion of the Vienna Exhibition, and also on any special features of agriculture in the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The contractor for the conveyance of New Zealand mails between San Francisco and Auckland having declined to continue the service, all correspondence for New Zealand will be forwarded, for the present, with the Australian mails by the route of Suez. The next mails for New Zealand will be dispatched, via Southampton, on the 13th inst.; via Brindisi, on the 21st inst., and thenceforth every fourth week.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed Mr. Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Australia and its dependencies; and that her Majesty has approved the appointment of Sir Benjamin Pine to be Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and of Mr. H. T. Irving, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, to be Governor of the Leeward Islands, in succession to Sir Benjamin Pine.

The surveys for the projected railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem have been completed, and the plans sent off on the 7th inst. to the Minister of Public Works at Constantinople. The Pope and the chiefs of the Greek, Armenian, and Jewish faiths, not only in the East, but even at Paris and London, have been informed that 1500 tickets for the journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem and back will be annually and gratuitously placed at their disposal for the use of poor pilgrims.

Mr. W. J. Bullock has signed an agreement with two famous American entrepreneurs to open with his Royal Marionettes shortly in the Tammany Hall, New York. The mannikins close in London on the 19th inst., after giving over 400 representations of "Red Riding Hood" in the great St. James's Hall and the Egyptian Hall.

The picture by the late Mr. Henry Tidy, which was reproduced by the colour-printing process for the Extra Supplement to our last week's Number, under the title "On Guard," was named by its painter "The Manufactured Article," being a companion to his picture called "The Raw Material." In this last-mentioned picture a little girl, simply clothed in a short single garment, stands, her ground, but half frightened, before the waves on the seashore. The other picture, in which the child is playing at soldiers, and feels very brave, was called "Facing the Enemy," at the Winter Exhibition of the Institute, in 1871, when it was purchased by Mr. W. Boyd, of Clapham. The sale of Mr. Tidy's works, by Messrs. Christie and Manson, on the 26th inst., has been announced as a coming event of interest to collectors of art.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA SEASON.

First in the field is Mr. Gye, whose programme, just issued, announces the opening of the Royal Italian Opera to take place on April 1.

The engagements for the forthcoming season include the reappearance of Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Pauline Luca, Mdles. Emma Albani, Scalchi, Smeroschi, Corsi, and Dell'Anese; Mesdames Sinico, Monbelli, and Saar; with first appearances to be made by Mdles. D'Angeri, Irma Sassi, Pezzotta, Amalia Fossa, Lodi, and Elvira Trisolini. Although these newcomers are mostly young in stage experience, it will be strange if, among the six, there be not more than one who will justify the opportunity thus afforded for the commencement of a successful career.

The list of tenors also presents several re-engagements, the principals being Signori Nicolini and Bettini, seconded by Signori Urio, Marino, Manfredi, and Rossi; new appearances being promised for Signori Masini, Edardi, Oliva Pavan, and Montanaro.

Those favourite baritones, Signori Graziani, Cotogni, and M. Faure, will again appear; as will the permanent buffo of the establishment, Signor Ciampi, and the basso profondo, Signor Bagagiolo, besides Signori Capponi, Tagliafico, Raguer, and Fallar. Two singers new to England—Signor Nannetti and M. Maurel—are also announced under this division.

The orchestra is to be of the same extent and efficiency as before, with Mr. Carrodus as solo and principal violin; and Signori Vianesi and Bevnigani will again divide the office of conductor. That the splendour and picturesqueness of the stage arrangements will be maintained to the same exceptional degree as formerly may be inferred from the continued co-operation of Mr. A. Harris as stage manager, and of Messrs. Dayes and Caney as scenic artists.

The novelties promised are Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne," for the first time on the Italian stage in England, with Madame Patti as Caterina; a revival of Verdi's "Ernani," with the same great singer in the character of Elvira; the production of the same composer's "Luisa Miller," with Madame Patti as the heroine; a revival of Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto," with new scenery, dresses, and decorations; and an opera entitled "I Promessi Sposi," recently brought out—it is said with much success—in Italy. The book is founded on the celebrated romance of Manzoni, and the music is the composition of Signor Puchielli. In this work Mdle. Albani will sustain the chief character. One of the novelties of last season—"Il Guarany," by the Brazilian composer, Senor Gomez—is to be repeated, and many of the classical and lighter operas comprised in the large repertoire of the establishment will be again heard, in association with the performances of the several prima donnas already named, in addition to other attractive features.

Again, as last year, occasional concerts will be given in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera house, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict.

As previously stated, Mr. Mapleson's new season of Her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-Lane Theatre, will commence on April 15. Of the engagements and arrangements we must speak next week, the prospectus being announced for publication this day (Saturday).

The great success of the first concert of the Wagner Society, held at the Hanover-square Rooms last month, has already been recorded. The result led to a repetition of the chief features of the programme, in the larger area of St. James's Hall, on Thursday week, when again all the available places were occupied by an audience that accorded an enthusiastic reception to most of the pieces performed. The instrumental selection consisted, as before, of the overture to "Tannhauser," the prelude to "Lohengrin," and the bridal procession music and introduction to the third act of the same opera (these two pieces were encored), the overture and entr'acte of "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," and the "Kaisermarsch." The orchestral playing was fully as fine as on the first occasion, with all the advantage of repetition; and the intricacies and elaborations of Wagner's instrumentation were rendered with a clearness and precision, and an observance of light and shade, that were alike admirable. On his second appearance as conductor, Mr. Edward Dannreuther again displayed rare skill and power; having also officiated as accompanist to some of the vocal pieces. These were rendered by Mdle. Girardi and Signor Gustav Garcia. The first-named vocalist sang Elizabeth's prayer, from "Tannhauser," and Elsa's song, from "Lohengrin;" and the latter gave Wolfram's romance, "O du, mein holder Abendstein," from "Tannhauser," and two graceful French songs—"Attente" and "Dors, mon enfant"—early productions of the composer, on his first visit to Paris. All these were, like the orchestral selection, well received; and there is no doubt that these interesting concerts are powerfully hastening the arrival of the time for the efficient stage production and the public appreciation here of some, at least, of Wagner's operas. A third concert is to take place, at St. James's Hall, on April 25.

The Sacred Harmonic Society gave a very effective performance of "Samson" at their concert of yesterday (Friday) week, when the oratorio was reinforced—as on former occasions—by the elaborate accompaniments added by Sir Michael Costa to the slight instrumental score of Handel. This oratorio—the seventh in the grand series of the composer's productions of the kind—contains some of his grandest choral writing, in several instances worthy of comparison with that in "Israel in Egypt" and "The Messiah," which latter work "Samson" almost immediately followed in production. The solos in last week's performance were distributed between Mdle. Carola, Madame Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings (who replaced Mr. Vernon Rigby, who was to have replaced Mr. Sims Reeves—both having been disabled by illness), Mr. Santley, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Mdle. Carola has improved, and may still make further progress, particularly in the expression of religious sentiment and the execution of a shake. Her voice is clear and powerful, and her singing of the airs "Ye men of Gaza" and "Let the bright seraphim" was much applauded. The effect of the latter piece was much aided by the fine playing of Mr. Thomas Harper in the important trumpet obbligato. Madame Patey gave the contralto music with her well-known excellent qualities of voice and style; her singing of the air "Return, O God of Hosts!" having been one of the special effects of the evening. The tenor solos were well sung by Mr. Cummings, especially that arduous piece of declamation, "Total eclipse." Mr. Santley, in the martial song, "Honour and arms," produced a marked impression by his fine voice and impressive style, which were also notably displayed in the great duet (with Mr. Cummings), "Go, baffled coward," and in other instances. Mr. Lewis Thomas, also, more than once received much applause, particularly in the airs, "Thy glorious deeds" and "How willing my paternal love." The splendid choruses were given with great power by the levithan choir, and the orchestral score was reinforced by the copious additional accompaniments

written some years since specially for the society by Sir Michael Costa, who conducted, as usual.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert brought forward, for the first time there, an overture entitled "Lustpiel," composed by Herr Julius Rietz. The composition is characterised by clearness of design and structure, bright vivacity of style, agreeable flow of melody, and skilful instrumentation; and produced an impression so favourable as to render its repetition desirable at a future concert—placed more worthily than on Saturday, at the end of the programme. Mdle. Friese—the violinist who made a very successful début at Madame Schumann's recital last week—again displayed a pure and liquid tone, accurate intonation, refined expression, and certain execution in her performance of two movements from Viextemps's first concerto and the adagio from Spohr's No. 9. The lady violinist was greatly applauded in each instance. Another success at Saturday's concert was that of Madame Otto-Alvsleben, who made her first appearance here on the occasion, and sang, with fine quality of voice and pure, classical style, the airs, "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni," and "On mighty pens," from "The Creation." Of this lady we spoke last year, in our notices of the Beethoven festival at Bonn. It is to be hoped that she will be heard much more of here. Madame Patey was the other vocalist, and her songs—Handel's "Verdi prati," and M. Gounod's "There is a green hill"—it is superfluous to say, were finely sung. The performance of the nine symphonies of Beethoven in regular succession was resumed on Saturday, when No. 7, in A, was given, as finely, perhaps, as it is possible for mortal players to render it. The overture to Mozart's "Don Giovanni," at the commencement of the concert, completed the programme.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Miss Agnes Zimmermann was the pianist, and played with much effect Handel's "Suite de Pièces" in G minor, besides having been associated with Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti in Mendelssohn's first trio. The two last-named artists, with Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini and Herr Straus, gave Beethoven's quintet in C; and Herr Joachim was encored in the adagio of Spohr's violin concerto in G minor. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

Madame Schumann's second recital of pianoforte music took place, at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, when the selection comprised the last of Schubert's solo sonatas, and pieces by Scarlatti, Bach, Mendelssohn, and Schumann.

On the evening of the same day, at the same place, the last of the seventh series of London Ballad Concerts was given.

Of Madame Lavrowska's concert, yesterday (Friday) evening, we must speak in our next publication.

Among the concerts of the week have been that of Mrs. J. Holman Andrews (on Monday evening) and the sixth of Mr. Ridley Prentice's "Monthly Popular Concerts" at Brixton, the last of the present series—on Tuesday.

"Israel in Egypt" is to be given by the Royal Albert Choral Society on Wednesday next, on which evening the Philharmonic Society commences its sixty-first season; and, simultaneously with these performances, Mr. E. Pauer will be delivering the first of his three lectures, "On the History of the Oratorio," in the large room of Exeter Hall.

THEATRES.

THE COURT.

During the past ten days this house has risen into historical importance by an act of indiscretion, which will not be soon forgotten. The movement has a decided bearing on the Lord Chamberlain's office as licenser of plays, and was at first regarded as an instance of its inutility, but in the sequel assumes quite another direction. It will be recollected that when the celebrated Foote had the conduct of the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, he catered for popularity by indulging in personalities, assuming himself the gesture and costume of public characters. To counteract this abuse, the licensing system was instituted, and has continued to the present day. In spite, however, of its existence, a new burlesque, by Messrs. F. Tomline and Gilbert A. Beckett, entitled "The Happy Land," being ostensibly a mere parody of Mr. Gilbert's fairy play of "The Wicked World," was on Wednesday week produced at the Chelsea theatre, when it appeared that Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Ayrton were caricatured under the names of the Right Hon. Mr. Ethais, the Right Hon. Mr. Phyllon, and the Right Hon. Mr. Luton, represented by Messrs. Righton, Hill, and Fisher, whose make-up identified the individuals. The performance was, of course, riotously received by the audience, and specially reported for the daily journals. Leading articles also appeared in several of the morning papers; and it was generally thought that the Lord Chamberlain, or the reader of plays, had proved his incapacity to restrain the license of the modern stage. Naturally enough, their attention was directed to the fact, and the license was withdrawn until proper inquiry could be made. The result was that the piece licensed and the piece acted were virtually different productions, unwarrantable alterations and enlargements having been introduced at the rehearsals, which the Lord Chamberlain never have authorised. His Lordship, accordingly, has published a "Memorandum" from which we learn that the MS. piece was submitted for license on the 3rd of February, and that it was granted on the 8th. It contained a good many political allusions; but these were generalities, and not pointed to individuals. Two days after the performance the Lord Chamberlain was advertised that "the piece as acted abounded in personalities, and that three members of Government were represented in person on the stage." Accordingly, he visited the theatre, and, finding that these personalities were not in the MS. submitted, gave orders that the license should be suspended, and demanded that the prompt copy of the piece should be sent for comparison with the licensed copy retained at the Lord Chamberlain's office. On comparison, it was found that "in the prompter's copy there were eighteen quarto pages of additions, interpolations, and deviations from the original licensed text; and that in the original MS. there was no indication whatever of the intention to point the allusions to individuals. . . . The manager expressed regret at what had occurred, and begged that the piece might be allowed to be performed as originally licensed, promising to adhere verbatim to the text, and to avoid anything which should convert the general allusions into personalities." The performances have accordingly been resumed. Crowds had assembled on the nights previous to Saturday, attracted by the expectation of enjoying the satirical banquet provided; but we take it that the public interest will subside now that the objectionable matter has been withdrawn.

The opinion thus expressed is, however, liable to modification with reference to a counter-statement on the part of the manageress, Miss Litton, who has addressed a letter to the papers, wherein she says that "the Lord Chamberlain's memorandum is subject to misconception," as to the alleged eighteen pages of alterations. "If," she adds, "his Lordship means that eighteen pages of the manuscript were more or less

affected by alterations, I am not in a position to deny the statement. But this is scarcely the impression conveyed by the sentence I have quoted. . . . I took the precaution to obtain the Lord Chamberlain's license before the piece was read in the greenroom, although the innumerable instances in which Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Odger have been held up to perhaps undeserved ridicule in burlesque, produced at this and other theatres with the sanction of the Lord Chamberlain, induced me to believe that the principle of personal reference to unpopular public characters had been generally conceded by his Lordship. In the course of rehearsal certain additions and alterations were undoubtedly made as occasion arose, but a large proportion of them had no reference whatever to political topics." Miss Litton further informs us that the book of "The Happy Land," as originally played, will be published in a few days, with the interdicted portions printed in capital letters. Thus at present stands the case. The manager of the St. James's Theatre states that the actor in the play of "Rabagas," who has hitherto appeared in the guise of Mr. Odger, has now, in obedience to an intimation from the Lord Chamberlain, to abandon a costume and "make-up" which are considered objectionable.

HAYMARKET.

A new comedieta was produced on Saturday, written by Mr. A. Meadow, and entitled "His Own Enemy." It is a lively affair enough, abounding in quarrels and reconciliations, and affords much opportunity for jesting and repartee. A Mr. Frederick Whympere (Mr. W. Kendal), who is weary of the company of his wife and desires change, is the amiable hero, who, being made jealous, discovers at last her value, and returns to his marital fidelity. The little drama proved successful, and will probably prove attractive.

ADELPHI.

A complete change of programme was made on Saturday, and a new play with a new actor, Mr. Felix Rogers, introduced. The play, however, was preceded by "The Beggars' Opera," in which Miss Furtado played Polly, Miss Cicely Nott Lucy, and Mr. W. M. Terrott Captain Macheath. Their efforts were received with favour by the audience. The new drama, which was also described as original, is entitled "A Double Marriage," and gives opportunity for Mr. Rogers to appear in two characters—namely, Henri Mountjoy and Dick Sparks—frequently, we believe, by him performed in America. Mountjoy has led his wife to believe that he was dead; she marries again; and, in the first act of the play, receives a letter informing her of his being still alive. In the second act he returns and behaves in the strangest manner, wishing to fight a duel with the husband, and applying to a magistrate to commit his wife for bigamy. Foiled in these attempts, he takes poison, and dies, blessing all parties. In the part of Dick Sparks Mr. Rogers showed comic power, singing "The Guiding Star" and dancing a bouquet hornpipe. But nothing could redeem the general absurdity of the drama, which was received throughout with opposition. On the fall of the curtain Mr. Shore came forward and announced a couple of farces as substitutes for the new piece on the following Monday.

GAIETY.

Mr. Toole made his appearance on Saturday morning in a new piece and new character. The former is a mere sketch, entitled "The Wizard of the Wilderness," and the latter a chemist, named Didymus Dexter, who assumes the part of a conjurer, and in that capacity furnishes the audience with much amusement. Miss E. Farren, as his shopboy, Popolini, also distinguishes herself, performing the "enchanted girl" and the second-sight prophetic with her usual whim and ability.

GLOBE.

Among the revivals which have proved so successful at more than one small theatre we may now number that of the late Douglas Jerrold's comedy of "Time Works Wonders," which was reproduced on Saturday, with perfect success. The play was well mounted and well performed, the part of Sir Gilbert Norman being ably interpreted by Mr. Flockton and Young Goldthumb by Mr. Montague. Mr. Compton made an excellent Truffles, and the old trunkmaker himself had an admirable representative in Mr. Addison, who has been especially engaged for the part. Mr. Charles Neville and Mr. Garden supported the characters of Clarence Norman and Olive, while Bantam fell to the lot of Mr. E. W. Garden. Bessie Tulip and Miss Tricker were both exceedingly well acted by Miss Rose Massey and Miss Larkin; and Florentine, in the person of Miss Carlotta Addison, commanded the admiration of the audience.

VAUDEVILLE.

On Saturday "The School for Scandal" attained the 200th night of its representation at this theatre, and, to do honour to the occasion, a new prologue was spoken by Mr. Farren, and the original epilogue by Miss Amy Fawcett. The opportunity has been taken to re-decorate, re-furnish, and re-carpet the theatre, which tasks have been carefully performed by C. J. Phipps, Esq., and Messrs. Tyler and Sons.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday Mr. Andrew Halliday's excellent version of "Little Em'ly" was reproduced, with scenic attractions sufficient to ensure a renewal of the success hitherto achieved by it at this house. Another claim also it has on attention, in the fact that Micawber has found a new and capable representative in the person of Mr. J. Eldred, whose talents as an actor are evidently of the richest quality. The vigour and relish that he threw into the part electrified the audience, and in the final scenes the house shared in his triumph over Uriah Heep. That eely individual was also well sustained by Mr. A. Wood, who thoroughly, it was evident, understood the idea of the character, and realised it with extraordinary skill. Mr. S. Emery, too, as Dan'l Peggotty was in one of his most genial moods, and brought out all the pathos of the situation and natural humour of the man. Ham found a noble representative in Mr. W. Rignold, who looked the part as well as acted it. Little Em'ly herself was charmingly interpreted by Miss Maria Dalton, and Martha found in Miss Kate Rivers a tragic actress capable of giving full expression to her sorrow and her repentance. Miss Fanny Addison showed extraordinary power in Rosa Dartle, and startled the spectator with the reality of her passion. Miss Jane Baber was effective as Mrs. Micawber, whether in the comic or serious aspects of her devotion to an eccentric husband. The action was not a little aided by the admirable scenery supplied by Messrs. Johnson, Ellerman, Morris, and assistants; which, in quantity as well as quality, must have taxed their capacity both for work and invention. The performance was throughout successful, and the curtain descended on an unquestionable triumph.

A new entertainment, written by Mr. F. C. Burnand, with music by Mr. J. L. Molloy, is in preparation, and will be produced at an early date, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, we presume in the place of "Happy Arcadia," which has reached its 140th representation. Although this clever satire on Arcadian existence seems, from the state of the Gallery, still to hold its influence over full audiences, novelty here, as elsewhere, asserts its claims.



A STEEPIECCHASE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Anyone unaccustomed to that which may be really called "the spectacle" when something important is in hand in the House of Commons must be struck by the aspect of the Chamber; and even those to whom gatherings of that kind are familiar are fain to admit that out of very ordinary material an imposing sight is constructed. Possibly few of those who were present on that eventful night of Tuesday, March 11, were aware that they were assisting at a process of defeating the strongest Ministry of modern times; for until that supreme moment when the "tellers" came to the table to declare the numbers, and Mr. Glyn was seen to take the place which indicated defeat, except to the very initiated the result was not anticipated. Though, in the course of the evening, there were sinister rumours that the majority was slipping away from under the Government, yet its sliding away was arrested at the point of ten votes, and it was believed that there would be at least that number in favour of Ministers. The greatest part of the audience, therefore, were treated to a surprise, depressing or joyful, as the case might be.

For many hours there were no indications of the advent of the high sacrificial act which was eventually performed. Excellent, amiable, sensible, liked, respected as he is, Colonel Wilson-Patten is not the man to "draw," in a great debate; and somehow there has been of late attached to his earnestness to partake in all Irish discussions, on the strength of his having been Secretary for Ireland for six or seven weeks, a slight sense of incongruity—we will not say ludicrousness. Consequently, the opening of the adjourned debate was tame in itself. But all through Colonel Patten's speech there were raised great expectations; for Mr. Bright, who, during the consideration of the University Bill, had been a great deal in his usual seat, so to speak, giving the light of his countenance to the Ministry, was observed to have a very "speaking" look. He leaned forward after the manner of members crouching for a spring; nay, he even seemed to take notes on that inevitable bit of paper which he always holds in his hand when he speaks. But when the vacancy occurred, though two dozen aspirants leaped up like one to ask the hearing, Mr. Bright sat unmoved, and never again gave indication of supporting the Government by his voice. If he had, who shall say what would have been the result? The candidates of this moment were principally Irish members, but mingled with them were such more or less personages as Mr. Tom Hughes and Mr. Bouverie, the latter looking ominously ready to play his usual part of "candid friend" to the Ministry. As well to have chosen Mr. O'Reilly as any one out of the ruck of Irish members; and he was permitted to descend as long as he pleased, in a mixture of what seemed very factitious indignation, and bemoaning at his fate in having to part from a Government to the skirts of which he has long clung with all the tenacity of an earnest waiter upon Providence. The subject being academical, he adopted the rhetorical device, which indeed was very much resorted to by other third-rate speakers, of sprinkling his address with quotations, more or less classic. By what seemed the result of a fortuitous concourse of atoms, Mr. Cecil Raikes next got the floor, and rumbled out some remarks which nobody heeded; and then the demand was made for Mr. Bouverie so universally that it was imperative.

Generally, the member for Kilmarnock, though bitter enough against Ministers, is calm; his irony is the keener for being cold, and his criticism is the more scathing for being precise. This time his temper was in the ascendant; he was warm, then heated, and scattered his objurgations on the bill and its founder, after the manner of a "mitrailleur." He did not stop to pick phrases; and once he went so far as to declare that the bill had gone to Hades, adding in an undertone a translation of the word into the plainest language. As soon as his raging had ceased, the Legislature, nearly as a body, went to dinner, and left Mr. Ronayne, the new member for Cork, to show that he can speak fluently, even if there is nothing in what he says. At this time the Empire was Parliamentarily represented by less than twelve legislators. The front Opposition bench was utterly empty, while on the Treasury form Mr. Ayrton sat alone, looking firm, and as if "that bench should flee from its strong base as soon as he." Still the current of that which is called Hibernian eloquence flowed on, and Irish memberdom displayed itself in satirical antagonism to the measure, and, by consequence, to the Government. But perhaps the most really terrible antagonist to the bill was Mr. Dodson, for, in the most deliberate tones, he set about to pity it—to treat it as a weakling outcome of the genius of the Prime Minister which could not possibly survive, unless it was coddled in the quiet and warmth of a Select Committee of which he was Chairman. The inference was obvious that the Cabinet, sixteen in number, were to be superseded by fifteen commonplace members of the House, who would manipulate the measure after the fashion of a turnpike bill, which, for some reason or other, is the conventional type of the lowest species of legislation.

By adopting the often effective system of "giving rope enough," the eager Irish members who had evinced anxiety to speak were tailed off; and, when Mr. Mitchell-Henry had prescribed for the maladies of Ireland, and Sir Patrick O'Brien had afforded a specimen of the fine, rolling, nothing-in-it eloquence which would probably prevail in a native Irish Parliament, there seemed to be a disposition to have some real speaking—so obvious that Mr. Disraeli came forward. At once there were apparent about him an alacrity, a spontaneity, and a vigour which caused reminiscences to arise of the days when he was pouring that series of Parliamentary diatribes against Sir Robert Peel which made him what he is. Flashes of humour were plenty, but they did not dart out thoughtlessly and with no direction, but they were made to illustrate an argument, and, as it were, to point a moral. Though, perhaps, he spoke as if he knew that he was on the winning side, he was not vainglorious or audacious, as he sometimes is, and it seemed as if he sought to temper a sense of coming triumph with a sense of coming responsibility. Altogether, it was a brilliant speech, and skilfully adapted to the circumstances. All this while Mr. Gladstone had sat in a reclining attitude, with his eyes shut, and a pallor on his face which can only be described as deadly. He scarcely moved when he listened to communications made to him from time to time by Mr. Glyn, and even when the last whisper of that gentleman was given, which probably conveyed the tidings of the nature of the coming event, he was as passive and unmoved as before. When, however, he rose, his whole demeanour changed. At once he became erect—not defiant, but resolute; the "light of battle beamed in his eye," but its beam was steady, not wild; and altogether he met the situation with a gallantry and a command of himself and his resources which it is hardly too much to say was magnificent. Uttering, as he must have known, a losing-side speech, there was not a particle of depression about him; while neither was there any factitious haughtiness nor any touch of irritability. Nay, to an extent far greater than is usual with him, he infused into his rhetoric, pleasantries, quips, and even jests, which were so happy that they were risibly caught up by the whole House, and none laughed more than "gentlemen opposite." In all that was ornate and high-toned there was just enough

and no more, and in every respect, if this is to be the last great speech which Mr. Gladstone is to deliver as actual Prime Minister, in homely but expressive phrase it may be said that it was worthy of the occasion. Possibly even the most raving cheerers of the Opposition may, in a short time after the moment of triumph when the defeat of Ministers was announced, have felt that there was a painful sublimity in the event of that moment.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Carysfort took his seat yesterday week, having succeeded to the title on the death of his brother. The invasion by a large force of Ashantees of territories which, if not British, are under British protection, was referred to by the Earl of Lauderdale. The Earl of Kimberley stated that the King of the Ashantees had crossed the frontier at the head of 12,000 men, and that the British squadron on the station was in readiness to meet any demand that might be made upon it. The Ashantee ruler had taken offence, it was supposed, at the treatment which some of his subjects or allies had received.

The Duke of Richmond, on Monday, brought forward the grievances of officers in the Army, by the abolition of purchase. In the course of the discussion which ensued, the Commander-in-Chief intimated that the authorities of the War Department will consider any real cases of hardship. The Victoria Embankment (Somerset House) Bill was read the second time; the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Orders Bill was read the third time and passed; the Local Government Provisional Orders Bill was passed through Committee; and the report of amendment in the Intestates' Widows and Children Bill was received.

The Lord Chancellor moved, on Tuesday, the second reading of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill. Lord Denman moved its rejection; but after some discussion, in which Lords Denman, Hatherley, Chelmsford, and Romilly, and the Marquis of Salisbury joined, the bill was read the second time.

On Thursday Earl Granville announced the resignation of her Majesty's Government in precisely the same terms as Mr. Gladstone had done in the House of Commons. The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was then proceeded with, and, after some discussion, the second reading was rejected by a majority of 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A discussion on colonial matters took place yesterday week on a motion by Lord Eustace Cecil, the object of which was to direct attention to the undue taxation of this country for the purpose of defending the colonies. The question of a break of gauge in the Indian railway system was argued, for and against, by Mr. Laing and Mr. Grant-Duff, the latter strengthening his arguments by reference to a decision on the point long since come to by Lord Mayo. A discussion ensued, chiefly among the Irish members, about the navigation of the Shannon. In Committee of Supply votes of £85,000, supplementary for the year 1872-3, and £841,900, the vote for the year 1873-4, were agreed to. The Metropolitan Tramways Provisional Orders Bills (Nos. 1 and 2) were read the second time and referred to a Select Committee. The Local Taxation (Accounts) Bill and the Local Government Districts (Consolidated Rates) Bill were read the second time. The Custody of Infants Bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Gladstone said, on Monday, that the Government had made arrangements to present to Count Scholopis, Count D'Istajuba, and M. Staemphi a testimonial, in the shape of a piece of plate. The United States Government had proposed that the three Arbitrators should be paid a certain sum of money; but the English Cabinet thought a piece of plate would be more suitable to the occasion, and they proposed that the presentation should be the joint gift of the two Governments. However, it had been found the United States Government had ordered that three pieces of plate should be made on their own account; and the English Government would also present to each of the three gentlemen named a piece of plate, worth about £1200. The debate on the Irish University Bill was then resumed by Mr. Vernon-Harcourt, who considered that the duty of the House was to pass a good measure suited to the necessities of the case, and let the responsibility rest on those who rejected it. He supported the bill, because it affirmed, consolidated, and extended the principle of mixed and united education in Ireland. He criticised several of the provisions of the bill. He spoke sarcastically of the speeches of Mr. Horsman and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and in conclusion strongly denounced the partisan opposition on the other side of the House, which might result in ousting the Ministry, and, by the assistance of their Irish allies, place the policy of this country in the hands of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Dr. Ball objected to the main principles of the bill. He did not think Parliament should force upon the Irish people a thing they universally refused. If it were carried it would only be by the Scotch and Welsh votes, which were given to keep the Ministry in power. His opposition was chiefly grounded on the constitution of the council, which would be of a political character. Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. T. Conolly, Mr. Blennerhasset, Mr. G. Bentinck, Lord John Manners, and Mr. B. Osborne opposed the bill, which was supported by Sir D. Corrigan, Mr. Miall, and Mr. Cardwell. Colonel Wilson-Patten moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to after a short discussion. The report of Supply was then brought up and agreed to; the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill was passed through Committee; the Turks and Caicos Islands Bill was read the second time; and the Marriages (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Irish University Education Bill was resumed, on Tuesday, by Colonel Wilson-Patten. He insisted that the principle of the bill was bad. It proposed the destruction of the ancient University of Dublin and of the Queen's Colleges, and to set up instead one University with a political and non-academical governing body. To this he could not give his assent, nor could he agree to the elimination of Galway College or the affiliation of small colleges until he was assured that the parent institution was built upon a permanent foundation. Mr. O'Reilly urged that there was a dearth of educational facilities for Roman Catholics in Ireland, and stated as a proof that he himself was compelled to send his own sons to schools in foreign countries. He owned that he would gladly have supported the project, but after the speech of the Secretary for War he felt it impossible to do so. Mr. Raikes described the bill as altogether unsatisfactory. Mr. Bouverie was prepared to vote against the second reading because he regarded the measure as "miserably bad." He could not understand why the Government should throw upon the House of Commons the duty of framing an education bill. As he understood it, the essence of the bill was all gone, and all that remained was a blank sheet of paper on which the House was asked to inscribe a bill. The offer of the Government, if anyone could understand it, appeared to be an attempt to mix up the denominational and

undenominational systems together, with a certainty that in a few years the former would supplant the latter. Mr. Ronayne, as the representative of a city (Cork) almost exclusively Roman Catholic, announced his intention to give an independent vote against the bill; but Mr. M'Clure, speaking on behalf of the Presbyterians of Belfast, intimated his intention to support it as a fair and honest attempt to settle the educational difficulty. Mr. Dodson criticised the various objections raised to the measure, and suggested amendments—one of which was that some Royal person should accept the office of Chancellor. Admitting that much of the essence of the measure had been extracted, he was still prepared to support the principle of a great University, with colleges affiliated to it, in which there would be no tests, and where learning would be open to all who chose to come and acquire it. Mr. Mitchell Henry spoke strongly against the bill, contending that it would not satisfy the Roman Catholics of Ireland, while it would degrade education by the exclusion of ethics, moral philosophy, and modern history. Sir P. O'Brien also objected to the bill, and gave utterance to the deep regret with which, for the first time for twenty-one years, he found himself compelled to vote against the Liberal party. Mr. Disraeli rose at half-past ten to state his objections to the measure. Considering it first upon its merits, he took exception to the proposition to institute a University which was not universal. He thought it a monstrous idea to abolish a theological faculty and transfer the privilege of conferring a degree in divinity to an untried body, no matter how respectable. The professors of the new University might lecture on the Koran or on Buddhism, but they could not instil a single principle of the Christian faith. The public study of moral philosophy and modern history would also be interdicted, and this astounding proposition came from the leader of a Liberal Administration. He did not, however, believe that it would be possible to abolish mental and moral philosophy even in an age of material scepticism. The constitution of the council would also be unsatisfactory, because it would consist of two organised bodies with a few "trimmers," on whose votes results would depend. The tendency, however, would be a gravitation in the direction of Catholicism, until in the end the majority of the council would become Roman Catholic, and the teaching of that creed would follow as a necessary consequence. Passing next to the policy of former Governments on the question of Irish education, Mr. Disraeli pointed out that concurrent endowment, although now dead, was the policy of great statesmen such as Pitt, Grey, Russell, Peel, and Palmerston. The Administration of Lord Derby had not shrunk from dealing with the difficulty, and had placed itself openly in communication with the Catholic prelates, and not by means of the dark and sinister intrigues of their successors. The Government had played into the hands of the Dissenters below the gangway, the Roman Catholics fell into the trap, and they had the satisfaction of seeing the Protestant Church disestablished about the same time that the Roman Catholic Church was disestablished in Rome. He had no wish to make the present a party question, or to disturb Mr. Gladstone in his seat; and although he had not been in communication with anyone in the House save with his former colleagues, still he had a duty to discharge when asked whether he approved or disapproved the bill. His reply was that he would vote against it, because he believed it to be monstrous in its general conception, pernicious in many of its details, and utterly futile as a measure of practical legislation. Mr. Gladstone, rising at midnight, proceeded to bring the debate to a conclusion. Adverting to the scheme of concurrent endowment referred to by Mr. Disraeli, the right hon. gentleman observed that, although dead, it might possibly be revived under the skilful hand and potent charm of a magician. At all events, the leader of the Opposition had said enough to sound a note of warning the significance of which was not to be mistaken. Answering the statistics of Dr. Playfair, he insisted that there was an educational want in Ireland that called for the immediate attention of Parliament. The bill had been received a few weeks ago with all but universal favour, and yet in two days afterwards all the waiters on Providence had ranked themselves against it. The question was whether the House would consent to go into Committee on the bill, and he apprehended that a case had been made out to justify that course. He admitted that the opposition of the Irish members was a grave fact; but it would be premature, unparliamentary, and impolitic to consider it a reason for rejecting the bill before amendments could be considered in Committee. The wise course would be to go into Committee and endeavour to reconcile differences at close quarters. In reply to the question, "What is the essence of the bill?" he answered, a complete removal of an admitted religious grievance by opening the way to University degrees, honours, and emoluments under an impartial and non-sectarian body. The constitution of a new governing body, competent endowment, and the Queen's Colleges left intact, were also of the essence of the measure. He appealed to the House not to deny Ireland this great act of justice. It might be convenient to the Government to be released from their functions, but it might not be for the welfare of the country to release them. There might be concord in the lobby in the event of a majority against Ministers, but how long, he asked, would such a strange alliance last. The amendment of Mr. Bourke was then negatived; and, the original question having been put, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	284
Against it	287

The result was hailed with great cheering from the Opposition benches. Immediately afterwards Mr. Gladstone rose, and, observing that as the result at which the House had arrived was of a very grave character, moved the adjournment until Thursday at the usual hour. This was at once assented to.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

Mr. Gladstone, upon entering the House of Commons on Thursday, at half-past four o'clock, was loudly cheered by the occupants of the Ministerial benches. He rose and said:—I have to announce to the House that, in consequence of the division which took place at an early hour yesterday morning, her Majesty's Ministers have thought it their duty respectfully to tender to her Majesty the resignation of the offices which they hold, and her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept them. Under these circumstances the House will, I think, feel, in conformity with its usual practice, that my duty will be best discharged by proposing to the House that they should adjourn for a few days to give time for necessary arrangements. I will therefore submit the motion that this House at rising do adjourn to Monday next. If when Monday shall have arrived it should appear that the public interests require it, I shall not scruple to trespass upon its patience by then asking for a further adjournment. Mr. Disraeli was not present in the House during the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's statement. The motion was agreed to.

STEEPLECHASING.

This sport, which not so very long ago was almost synonymous with swindling and sharp practice of every description, has been rescued by the vigorous action of the Grand National Hunt Committee from that very unsatisfactory condition, and now numbers among its supporters many of the noblest names connected with the turf. The Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Coventry are, perhaps, two of its most ardent devotees; and we may almost say that either of these noblemen would sooner win a Grand National than a Derby. The class of horses used for cross-country work has also altered greatly during the last five-and-twenty years. The halfbred hunter, whose jumping, however sure, was slow, stands no chance against some speedy exile from the flat; and the fact that many animals which could not stay a mile in good company at Newmarket or Ascot, constantly get over four miles and a half of stiff country, with a hunting weight on their backs, in a little over nine minutes, is a pretty good answer to the arguments of those who are incessantly bewailing the deterioration of the English racehorse.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The popularity of the Croydon Steeplechase meetings seems increasing very rapidly, and on Tuesday many thousands visited Woodside, the new stand being crowded to excess. In spite of the recent heavy rains, the course was in capital condition, and some very fair sport took place. Mr. Yates, as usual, was in capital form, and secured both the races in which he rode; his more important victory being on Cranioisi (11 st.) for the Croydon Hurdle-Race Plate. Twelve started for this race, among whom were Palmerston (12 st.), Lingerer (11 st. 10 lb.), and Hunter (11 st. 7 lb.). It will be remembered that the first named ran second to Kingcraft in the Derby of 1870, and he seemed to take pretty kindly to his new line of business. Lingerer and Hunter have both been backed for the Grand National, for which they cannot have much chance. On Wednesday the card was, on the whole, a weak one; but the United Kingdom Steeplechase produced a large field and a splendid race, which well rewarded the management for its liberality in giving £500 of added money. Normanby, second to Kingcraft for the Two Thousand, made his debut as a "jumper," but came to grief at the very first fence; and it is a little singular that Palmerston and Normanby, the two "seconds" to Lord Falmouth's lucky Derby winner, should have both appeared in steeplechases on the same day. Jealousy (10 st. 9 lb.) ran exceedingly well till about half a mile from home, when her want of speed told against her; but Mr. Studd can now form a pretty fair estimate of his Liverpool chance with Alice Lee. The masterly style in which Mr. Richardson rode Furley (10 st. 7 lb.) was greatly admired, and he eventually beat Page on Silvermere (10 st. 9 lb.) by half a length. Mr. Frayley's unlucky colours being thus second once more. Nestor II. (10 st. 7 lb.), a young four-year-old, ran exceedingly well, though he broke a small blood-vessel during the race.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Charles Peck, the well-known trainer, which occurred on Wednesday last. There have been no coursing meetings of importance during the last few days; but towards the end of last week the South Lancashire (Southport) Champion Meeting, which extends over four days, took place. The Scarisbrick Cup secured a splendid entry of ninety-four, among which, however, was only one Waterloo Cup dog—Central Fire—and he was put out in the third round. It is hopeless to attempt a description of the running, and we must content ourselves with stating that Fancy Sally, by Rower—Miss Siddall, divided the rich prize with Speculation, by King Death—Lively Mary. The Southport Stakes also secured a capital entry, and resulted in a division between Sir James Cunningham, by Mozart—Camellia, and Charley O'Malley, by Landrigg—Saucy Jane. Hares were very plentiful except on the last day, and ran strongly, giving some excellent trials. The last meeting of the Bothal Club during the present season has also taken place, but the sport was not of a very high character, and needs no comment. The Creagh Meeting was the great attraction in Ireland last week. Lord Lurgan was very unlucky, as his two representatives in the Toomebridge Open Stake only won a single course between them, and the final course was won by Magherafelt Lass, by Locomotive—Enniskillen Lass.

The Cambridge crew made their first appearance on the Thames on Monday last, and have been in steady practice every day since then. They are a remarkably fine set of men, and, if the impression created by their rowing has not been, on the whole, very favourable, it must be remembered that there is still a fortnight to the day of the race, and that the public are hardly aware of the difference in style that has been affected by the introduction of sliding seats. The Oxford eight came up to town on Thursday; but at the time of writing they have not appeared on the river. The betting may be fairly quoted at 5 to 4 on the Light Blue.

On Monday last a sculling-match took place on the Tyne, which excited a vast amount of interest. The competitors were Thomas Winship and James Lally, both of Newcastle, and the course from the High-Level Bridge to the Scotswood Suspension Bridge. Both men are well known, the former having been successful in many engagements, and Lally, though eight years younger than his opponent, having already displayed great promise. The water was very rough, which was considered so much in favour of the older man that 7 to 4 was laid on him before the start, and the result fully justified these odds, as, after a tremendous struggle for a quarter of a mile, Winship took a decided lead, and, having the race well in hand, won as he liked by five lengths. The proposed match between J. H. Sadler and R. Bagnall, for the championship, has not yet been ratified; and we must say that the former seems in fault, as Bagnall has given in to him on every point of importance.

The football-match between England and Scotland (under association rules), which took place at Kennington Oval on Saturday last, was won by England by four goals to two. For England W. S. Kenyon-Slaney, whose dribbling was superb, C. J. Chenery, and A. G. Goodwyn played remarkably well; while R. Gardner (captain and goal-keeper), H. W. Renny-Tailyour, and W. Gibb were, perhaps, the most noticeable of the Scotch eleven.

Among the reproductions of works of art that are to be included in the forthcoming International Exhibition will be a full-sized photographic copy of the Bayeux Tapestry. This famous piece of needlework is about 230 ft. in length and 22 in. in width, and the copy will be the largest reproduction hitherto executed by means of photography.

On Tuesday next a grand day and night fête will be presented at the St. James's Great Hall, for the benefit of Mr. G. W. Moore, whose merits, as belonging to the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, will doubtless be justly appreciated by the public on that occasion. A great number of artistes from the metropolitan theatres will appear, and conduce to the popularity of the performance.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The new library and museum at Guildhall were opened, on Monday, for the free use of the public.

The Caledonian ball, at the Hanover-square Rooms, yesterday week, was, as usual, a brilliant success.

Rather more than £53,000 were realised from the metropolitan coal duties during the last quarter of 1872.

Sir John Bennett will preside at the annual festival in aid of the funds of the Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Benevolent Institution on May 7.

On Tuesday the Court of Aldermen adopted a report from one of their committees submitting petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the new scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the administration of Emanuel Hospital.

Mr. George Browning exhibited, at the meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, on Monday, a collection of Etruscan pottery, pavements from Pompeii, relics of old Rome, and many other rare specimens of antiquarian art.

Miss Rye returned from Canada, on Saturday, to make spring arrangements for carrying female paupers and orphan children into the West for this year. Her address is Avenue House, High-street, Peckham-rye, London.

It has been proposed to the Metropolitan Board of Works to provide additional funds for the fire brigades by obtaining powers to increase the rate applicable to that service from a halfpenny to three-farthings in the pound.

In a paragraph given last week of the anniversary festival of the Drapers' Institution it was stated that Mr. Snelgrove gave £500 to the institution. This, we are desired to say, should read "collected by" Mr. John Snelgrove, the donation from the firm of which he is a member being fifty guineas.

At a meeting of the governors of St. Peter's Hospital it has been resolved that "the anonymous gift of £10,000 be divided into two sums—£2000 towards a new site and building fund, as the lease of the present premises expires in 1883; and £8000 to be appropriated as an endowment fund."

On Tuesday the concluding lecture of a course of eight was delivered at the Shoreditch Townhall, by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, on Spectrum Analysis. The Rev. Septimus Hansard observed that an additional lecture would be given on the 27th inst. by Dr. Carpenter.

The Duke of St. Albans presided, on Wednesday night, at the fifth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, an institution which educates 115 sons of Masons in its magnificent new mansion at Wood-green. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £7000.

The Lord Mayor has promised to take the chair at the annual meeting of the National Life-Boat Institution, which is to be held on Friday next, the 21st inst., in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House; and Mr. Gladstone will preside at the Royal Literary Fund dinner on May 28.—The Queen has forwarded her usual annual contribution of £50 to the society.

Some alterations in the fixtures of the Royal London Yacht Club for the forthcoming season have been made by the sailing committee, in deference to the wishes of several yacht-owners, and the following is the programme:—First match—Friday, May 23, first and second classes; second match—Wednesday, June 4, sealed handicap; third match—Saturday, June 7, schooners and yawls; fourth match—Friday, July 4, amateur hands; fifth match—Saturday, July 5, third class.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 120,488, of whom 37,828 were in workhouses and 82,660 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in last year, these figures show a decrease of 952; but compared with the years 1871 and 1870 there is a decrease of 30,110 and 53,979 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 552, of whom 445 were men, 90 women, and 17 children under sixteen.

The festival in support of the Asylum for Idiots took place on Thursday week, when the Lord Mayor, who presided, stated that the number of patients of all kinds finding refuge at Earlswood is 570, but that there were in England at least 50,000 individuals totally incapacitated by idiocy from helping themselves. The sum required for the institution is £25,000 per annum. Speeches urging the claims of the Earlswood Asylum on the benevolent public were made with such good effect that the secretary was enabled to announce donations to the amount of £3200.

During the week ending Saturday last 2536 births and 1617 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 85 more and the latter 67 less than the average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Five persons died from smallpox, 13 from measles, 10 from scarlet fever, one from diphtheria, 44 from whooping-cough, 18 from different forms of fever, and 10 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 101 deaths were referred, against 152 and 119 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the seven previous weeks had, under the influence of the cold weather, steadily increased from 364 to 795, declined last week to 649, which exceeded, however, by 80 the corrected average weekly number.

An agreeable financial report was presented, yesterday week, to the National Rifle Association, at its annual meeting, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness stated that last year's meeting at Wimbledon was in every respect a great success. He announced that this year's meeting will commence on July 7. The report announced that sighting-shots will be abolished, but there will be seven competitive shots. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's prizes for mounted rifles and yeomanry are accepted.—On Saturday evening Princess Louise distributed the prizes to those members of the London Scottish Volunteers who were successful in the rifle competitions of last year. Lord Elcho, in giving some statistics relative to the condition of the regiment, congratulated the men upon the fact of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon having fallen to Sergeant Michie, one of their number.

The sum of £1500 is now offered as a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the great City forgeries. These persons, three in number, are described as Frederick Albert Warren, passing under the names of C. J. Horton, Austin Bidwell, Peirce, Frederic Albretch, Walker, and Nelson; George Macdonnell, alias Swift or Sweet; and George Bidwell, alias Burton. Detailed descriptions of the men have been circulated. Edwin Noyes, the American who is charged with complicity in the forgeries perpetrated on the Bank of England, underwent his first public examination, yesterday week, at the Mansion House. A smaller case, arising out of this gigantic fraud, was afterwards heard. This was the charge against a man and woman for being in possession of a bag containing £2717 10s. in gold, supposed to be part of the proceeds of the forgeries. These two persons were also remanded for a week.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has directed the following alterations to be made in the names of streets within the jurisdiction of the board:—Lime-street, Deptford, will be called Dugald-street; the line of thoroughfare extending from Junction-road northward to High-street, Highgate, and now known indifferently as York-road and Maiden-lane, to be re-named Dartmouth Park-hill; Wharf-place, Deptford, to be re-named Hamar-place; Sun-street, Deptford, will be re-named Alver-street; Prince's-road, Homerton, to be re-named Marlow-road, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; the line of thoroughfare between Lower Wandsworth-road and Lavender-hill, now known as Pigg-hill-lane and Latchmore-road, to be called Latchmere-road; Fish-street, Deptford, to be called Benmore-street; Queen's-road, Homerton, to be re-named Berger-road, and the houses re-numbered; King's-road, Homerton, to be re-named Digby-road; Charles-street, Sumner-road, Camberwell, will be called Nutt-street; the houses in St. James-street, Notting-hill, Albion-road, Holloway, and Park-street, Islington, to be re-numbered.

ROBERT GRAVES, A.R.A.

We would add a few particulars to the obituary notice of this eminent line-engraver. He was born May 7, 1793, the eldest son of Mr. Robert Graves, reputed to be the best connoisseur of rare prints of his day, and whose grandfather, Mr. Robert Graves, of Catherine-street, Strand, was well known as a printseller a century ago. The deceased engraver, having manifested a strong predilection for art at an early age, entered the life-school held in Ship-yard, Temple Bar, and at fourteen became a pupil of John Romney, a fine engraver of considerable ability. Soon after, he turned his attention, with much success, to executing facsimiles in pen and ink of rare engravings by Hollar, Faithorne, and other masters: his grandfather had excelled in the same practice. Before long, however, he devoted his whole time to engraving. Amongst the earliest of his works were many of the plates in Caulfield's "Remarkable Persons from the Revolution in 1688 to the end of the reign of George II.," and these were followed by an extensive series of book-plates which must exceed two hundred in number. He engraved some of the frontispieces and vignettes designed by Sir David Wilkie, Mulready, Sir Edwin Landseer, and other artists, for the author's edition of the "Waverley Novels;" and also several illustrations for the "Annals" (then in the height of their popularity), some of which plates are among the best of their class. Besides these he executed a large number of portraits of distinguished men. His first exhibited work, a medallion portrait of Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, prefixed to the sale-catalogue of his magnificent collection of engravings, appeared in 1824, in the first exhibition of the Society of British Artists. In 1835 Mr. Graves was elected, by a large majority, as one of the six associate engravers of the Royal Academy; and at the time of his decease was the last surviving member of the "old" class of associate engravers. When this class was formed, the Academy held that engravers were not entitled to share the honours of full membership. This illiberal, and, indeed, unfair, distinction was, however, set aside on the institution of the new class of associate engravers, two of whom—Messrs. Samuel Cousins and Lumb Stocks—have already been elected to the higher grade. The "diploma work" deposited in the Academy by Mr. Graves on his election was the fine portrait of Lord Byron, which he had just completed from the painting by T. Phillips, R.A. Henceforward nearly all his most important and best-known works are comprised among his engravings exhibited at the Royal Academy—a long list, which continued, down to last year, to testify to the artist's unflagging industry and sustained ability. "The Abbotsford Family," after Sir David Wilkie, was exhibited in 1837; "The Examination of Shakespeare before Sir Thomas Lucy on a Charge of Deer-Stealing" (a story, by-the-way, now proved to be a myth), after Sir George Harvey, P.R.S.A., in 1839; "A Castaway," after the same painter, in 1841; "The Highland Whisky-Still," after Sir Edwin Landseer, in 1842; "The First Reading of the Bible in the Crypt of Old St. Paul's," after Sir George Harvey, in 1846; "The Baron's Charger," after J. E. Herring, in 1850; "The Princess Amelia," after Sir T. Lawrence, in 1855; "Cromwell Resolving to Refuse the Crown," after Charles Lucy, in 1858; "The Royal Princesses, Daughters of George III.," after J. S. Copley, R.A., in 1860; "The Slide," after T. Webster, R.A., in 1861; "The Origin of the Harp," after D. Maclise, R.A., in 1862; "The Good Shepherd," after the Murillo in Baron de Rothschild's collection; and "The Madonna," after the Murillo in Mr. Thomas Baring's collection. Some of the preceding, as well as several other, works were executed for the *Art-Journal*. The exhibition of 1866 included the exquisite portrait of "Mrs. Graham," after Gainsborough. This was the first of a projected series of portraits selected from the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough; and was followed, in 1868, by the "Blue Boy;" "Miss Leigh," after Sir Joshua; "Mrs. Siddons," after Gainsborough, in 1869, and in the exhibition of the same year was the "Via Dolorosa," after a picture attributed to Raphael. "Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire," after Gainsborough, appeared in 1870; and "Mrs. Beaufoy," after the same painter, was exhibited last year. An unfinished engraving of "Lady Feversham," from the picture by Gainsborough, in the recent exhibition of the Royal Academy, closes a series of plates which would have been continued had the artist's life and health been spared. The last work that he completed was the portrait of Charles Dickens, after W. P. Frith, R.A., for the second volume of Mr. Forster's Life. Mr. Graves leaves two sons: the elder, Robert Edmund, has been, since 1854, attached to the staff of the library of the British Museum; the younger, Frederick Percy, has exhibited several landscapes in oil and water colours. The deceased was buried on the 6th inst., at Highgate Cemetery, in the family vault of his brother, Mr. Henry Graves, print publisher, of Pall-mall.

The Portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

The Marquis of Ripon has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, in succession to Lord Zetland, resigned.

The fifth annual simultaneous collections in aid of the South Staffordshire Hospital took place in churches and chapels in Wolverhampton on Sunday. The returns far exceed those of 1872.

The Liverpool Fine-Arts Committee report the results of the late autumn exhibition of pictures at the Free Library and Museum as follows. The number of admissions by payments at the doors amounted to 22,894, besides 332 season tickets and about 10,000 pupils of educational establishments admitted gratuitously. Eight hundred and ninety-eight works out of a total of 960 were for sale, and of these 242 were sold for sums amounting to £6214 4s. 6d. The sum of £600 was expended by the Corporation in pictures for the permanent gallery of art now in formation.



H.M.S. HIMALAYA IN A HURRICANE ON THE ATLANTIC.

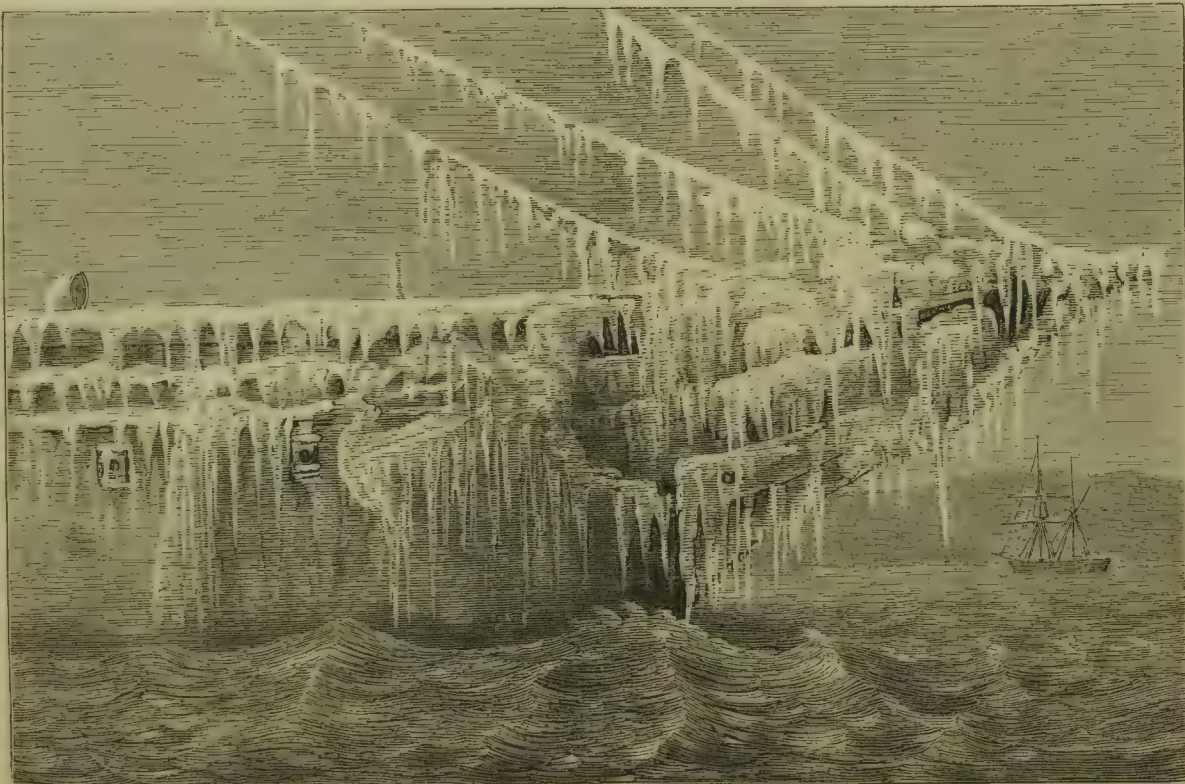
WINTER WEATHER AT SEA.

The experiences on board the great troop-ship, H.M.S. Himalaya, during her extraordinary voyage across the Atlantic, seem to be worthy of record. This fine ship, under the command of Captain W. B. Grant, R.N., left Portsmouth, on Jan. 3, with 851 soldiers, 66 soldiers' wives, and 116 children, besides 33 officers and 12 ladies, some to be conveyed to Bermuda, some to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and other North American stations. With the crew, there were 1430 persons on board. The passage to Halifax, including detentions on the way, occupied twenty-nine days. A succession of violent north-westerly gales was encountered, half-way across the ocean, which forced the steamer to call at St. John's, Newfoundland, for an additional supply of coal, her store being exhausted in this prolonged conflict with the adverse elements. She was, indeed, considerably knocked about during a whole week, from the 14th to the 19th of that month. On the first-mentioned day she was deprived of her rudder-ropes, which were immediately replaced by the application of relieving-tackle; but next day, and every day till the 19th, the hurricane grew more furious; it carried away not only sails, but the boats from the ship's sides, the troop-boats, the cutter, and the port life-boat, as well as breaking the rudder-gear a second time. It was on the 19th, at the time when the rage of the tempest reached its utmost pitch, that the ship was struck by a sea which tore off the life-boat and another boat on the same side. The situation of the Himalaya at that time is forcibly shown in one of our Illustrations, from a sketch by a military gentleman, who furnishes also that of the singular appearance of the ship's bows when she arrived at the port of Halifax. The accident to the rudder obliged the ship during two days to lay to, in which position she behaved admirably. Having resumed her course, she reached Newfoundland on the 25th, and put into St. John's, which port she left on the 29th for Halifax. Between the shores of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, with a continuance of the north-westerly gales, the ship was assailed by a series of heavy snowstorms, and the cold was intense, keeping constantly 10 deg. below zero of Fahrenheit's

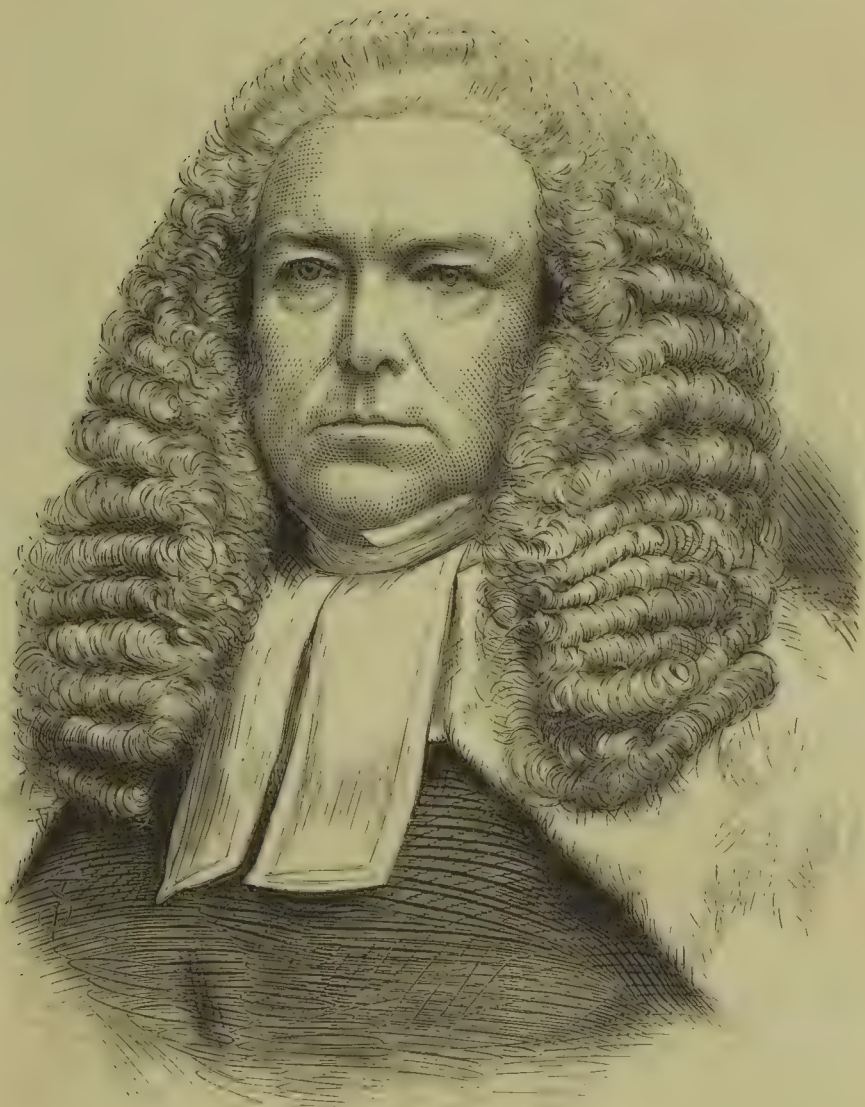
thermometer. Never before did any troops on board the Himalaya suffer so severely as they did upon this occasion. They were kept in a continual state of unhealthy discomfort by the cold and wet; and it is feared that several of the men have received permanent injuries. As the vessel forced her way through the driving snow, she was soon completely enveloped in a crust or case of snow and ice; and, after every wave that dashed over her bows, the water left on the deck-tackle and rigging was presently frozen hard. The aspect of the ship's bows, at her arrival in port, was a strange and exceedingly pretty sight, for they were entirely coated with ice, varying in thickness from a few inches to several feet, and huge massive icicles were pendent from the upper parts. It was not an easy matter to clear the anchor and its gear of the ice which encumbered them, when the Himalaya stopped at the end of her toilsome and painful voyage. Boiling water from the steam-engine boilers was turned upon the anchor-chains during eight hours, before the ice could be thawed enough to let the anchor go down. With reference to the climate of that region we find it observed by the late Captain Maury, in

his book on the "Physical Geography of the Sea," that the western half of the North Atlantic Ocean is warmer than the eastern. It is heated, he says, not by the Gulf Stream alone, but likewise by "the great equatorial cauldron," which lies west of the thirty-fifth degree of longitude and north of Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil, receiving an immense volume of lighter tepid water from the Amazons and other great South American rivers. The unfortunate passengers in the Himalaya would have been glad to have felt the beneficial influence of this warm water in the last days of January; but the fact is well-known, as Captain Maury remarks, that while the banks of Newfoundland enjoy a mild temperature of the sea in winter, accompanied by "silver fogs" in the cold air, very different is the condition of those parts closer to the shores of North America, and this not merely in a northerly latitude, but so far down as the coast of Virginia. The cause of this difference is that both the Gulf Stream and the currents setting northward from the "equatorial cauldron" between South America and Bermuda, take an easterly direction towards Europe. We are told that vessels approaching the ports of Boston and New York in severe wintry weather have often been driven back and

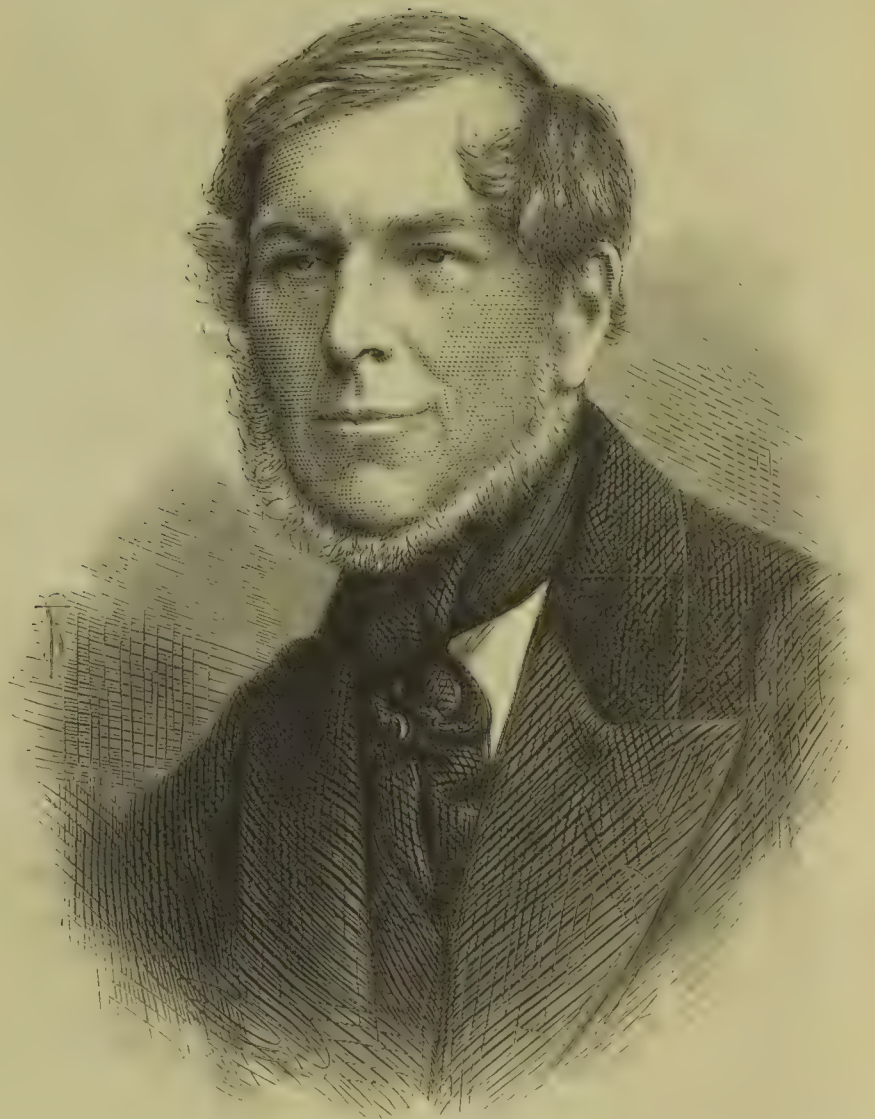
compelled to seek refuge in the Gulf Stream until the rigour of that inclement season is past. "They are frequently met," says Maury, "by snowstorms and gales, which mock the seaman's strength and set at naught his skill. In a little while his barque becomes a mass of ice; with her crew frosted and helpless, she remains obedient only to her helm, and is kept away for the Gulf Stream. After a few hours' run she reaches its edge, and almost at a bound passes from the midst of winter into a sea of summer heat. Now the ice disappears from her apparel; the sailor bathes his stiffened limbs in tepid waters, feeling himself invigorated and refreshed by the genial warmth about him. He rises up and attempts to make his port again, and is again, perhaps, as rudely met and beaten back from the north-west; but each time that he is driven off from the contest he comes forth from this stream, like the fabled ancient son of Neptune, stronger and stronger, until, after many days, his freshened strength prevails, and he at last enters his haven in safety. But many ships annually founder in these gales. The num-



BOWS OF H.M.S. HIMALAYA AS SHE ARRIVED AT HALIFAX.



THE LATE BARON CHANNELL.



THE LATE MR. ROBERT GRAVES, A.R.A.

ber of wrecks and the loss of life at this season of the year along the Atlantic sea-front are frightful. A month's average of wrecks has been as high as three a day. How many escape by seeking refuge from the cold in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream is matter of conjecture." With

regard to the Himalaya, which we have rather forgotten, she went from Halifax to Bermuda, and had more bad weather, losing another boat; but from Bermuda to England she has made a fine passage, with fair wind, arriving at Plymouth on Sunday week.

THE LATE BARON CHANNELL.

The death of this esteemed Judge, on the 26th ult., a few weeks after his retirement from the Bench, has been announced in our Journal. Sir William Fry Channell was son



BREACH IN THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY SEA-WALL, NEAR DAWLISH.

of the late Mr. Pike Channell, was born in 1804, and called to the Bar in 1827, became a Serjeant in 1840. He was a member of the Home Circuit, of which, after the retirement of Sir F. Thesiger (Lord Chelmsford) from circuit practice and the elevation to the Bench of Baron Platt, he was long titular leader. As a junior counsel his practice was very considerable, and for some years after his promotion to the coif he divided with the late Mr. Justice Talfourd the leading business of the Common Pleas. At nisi prius, however, and on circuit, he was distanced by men who, though his inferiors in legal erudition, possessed more of those peculiar powers of the advocate which tell with a jury. When the Common Pleas was thrown open to the profession at large his practice again experienced a sensible decline. The respect entertained for his high personal character and his professional attainments was shown by his being frequently selected to act as a substitute for the Judges when they could not attend to their circuit duties. In this capacity he gave very general satisfaction. He succeeded Baron Alderson, in 1857, as one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and was knighted. We have engraved his portrait from the photograph by Mr. Lenthall, of Argyll-place, Regent-street.

A SEACOAST RAILWAY.

The South Devon Railway, soon after passing the Starcross station, on the western shore of the wide estuary of the Exe, winds round the broken cliffs of red sandstone where that river joins the sea, and turns westward to the pleasant marine village of Dawlish, on the way to Teignmouth and Torquay. This part of the line, which pierces through jutting promontories of cliff by several very short tunnels, with small intervals between, opening to the view secluded portions of sandy or pebbly beach and sequestered rocky coves, must always strike the traveller's attention. Its picturesque charms of scenery had a peculiar attraction for the late Mr. Brunel, the engineer who designed the South Devon line, and he built himself a house in the neighbourhood on purpose to enjoy it. The line, however, is subject to one disadvantage—that of being exposed to frequent damage from the sea-waves in a south-westerly gale. Its passengers have often been startled by the roar of mighty billows dashing against the sea-wall close to the rail, and tossing the clouds of spray above the carriage roofs, to mingle with the steam of the locomotive as the train speeds on from Exeter to Plymouth. During the storms of the past winter a breach has been thrice made in the sea-wall—first on Dec. 31, next on Jan. 11, and lastly on the 28th ult., breaking through first at one end of the bridge at Dawlish, then at the other. In the former instance the ground was quite washed out from under the railway, so that both rails hung suspended in air across the gap in the earthen embankment. But this damage was soon repaired. Hitherto there has been only a single line of rails, originally laid down for Mr. Samuda's atmospheric system of propulsion or traction. A second line, which runs close to the cliff, is now under construction, and the trains were enabled to use this while the other line was repaired. But the southerly gale, with a high spring tide, on the night of Friday, the 28th ult., caused the railway to be flooded, several feet in depth, a length of three quarters of a mile. When the water subsided it was found that the temporary work done in repairing the line had been demolished, in one place along fifteen or twenty yards, and six yards in another place. The traffic being stopped, a large number of men were employed to make good the broken portions. They worked very rapidly, so that at five o'clock on the Saturday afternoon an engine with a couple of trucks could pass over the line. This having proved its safety, the express down train that evening from Exeter was able to pass.

The King of Portugal paid a visit, on Monday afternoon, to the British Admiral on board the Agincourt.

The Blackwater fishery case of the Duke of Devonshire and others, tried at the Tipperary (South Riding) Assizes, terminated on Monday with a verdict against the Duke.

A burglar who was sentenced on Wednesday by Mr. Justice Brett, at the Maidstone Assizes, to seven years' penal servitude, offered to toss the Bench whether it should be fourteen years or nothing.

A country postman was remanded on Saturday, by the Liverpool magistrates, on a charge of stealing post letters. In the prisoner's house 455 letters were found which had been entrusted to him for delivery. All the letters had been opened.

An action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Reeves against Mr. Powell, was tried on Saturday last at the Aylesbury Assizes. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £250.—At the Notts Assizes, on Tuesday, an action for breach of promise of marriage—Kingston v. Cochrane—came on for hearing. The plaintiff was the daughter of a surgeon at Belvoir, and the defendant was in the employ of the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle. The facts of the case were not gone into, a verdict for the plaintiff being taken by consent—damages £520.—At Clonmel Assizes, on Tuesday, in an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which Miss Hamilton, of Dublin, was plaintiff, and a gentleman named O'Neill, of Carrick-on-Suir, defendant, and in which damages were laid at £1000, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, with £500 damages.

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By F. J. STANILAND.



SKETCHES IN CHINA: AN IDOL OUT OF REPAIR.



COLLECTING MONEY FOR THE REPAIR OF IDOLS.



THE BRITISH LEGATION, PEKIN.

BY THE WAY.

It might not be polite to say that, in addition to the great and legitimate interest which is taken in the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, a good deal of conventional interest is created by those whose business is to "talk about it, and about it;" but it may not be uncivil to say that we are obliged to read quite as much on the subject as is acceptable. Details which really have no bearing on the chances of the struggle, and in which literally only an ephemeral concern can be taken even by individuals whose words, looks, movements, and repasts are chronicled, are served up with a dull pertinacity that nearly becomes irritating. This year we are told that the contest will have a peculiar excitement; but the fact does not involve a compliment to either crew. We are informed that both crews are so indifferent that the chances are about equal, and therefore we may be sure of a gallant and desperate, if not an artistic, struggle. The single thing that can be predicted with certainty is that the rowers and their friends will have an exceedingly good dinner after the race, the Lord Mayor having hospitably invited them to a grand-banquet at the Mansion House. This is a classic sort of proceeding, and should remind the competitors—who are presumably scholars as well as athletes—of certain passages in Homer, which perhaps they will air in their grateful post-prandial speeches.

The Spaniards can hardly be said to be managing their public affairs satisfactorily. The so-called Government seems to have, for the moment, evaded a revolution; but the soldiers are disaffected, strike, and refuse to be led against the Carlists; the sailors imitate their valiant brethren, and will not navigate the ships of the Republic; the partisans of Charles VII. cut the railways, or permit travelling only after the payment of black mail, and the withdrawal of Government stores from the trains and Government despatches from the post-bags; while the volunteers, eagerly accepting the arms furnished to them, reserve the right of using those weapons until further notice. Only they will not be sent against the rebels. The only consolatory circumstance is that the bull fights are nearly as good and quite as cruel as ever. There was great slaughter of horses and bulls on Sunday week in Madrid, and the particulars have been published in a fashion which is not exactly that of Lord Byron (and even his skill could not keep the disgusting element out of his description of "the brutal fray"), but which may be more useful, as it displays the hideous and cowardly atrocity in a prosaic manner. The gallant cavalier charging the bull is transformed into a ruffian whose legs are securely incased in iron, and who is so fastened into his saddle that it is almost impossible he should be thrown. The horses, "wild plunging," are screws who never plunged in their lives, and who are blinded that they may not turn tail at the sight of the bull. Of the sufferings of "the tortured horse" we will not speak. So the Spaniards in their thousands amuse themselves, while their nation is a laughing-stock.

Politics apart, Lord John Manners really did good service by introducing, on the penultimate night of the Irish debate, a long and splendid quotation from Pope. His Lordship cited the concluding fourteen lines of the "Dunciad;" and it is just possible, if we dared to hint at any member's possessing less than omniscience, that the passage may have been new to one or two of the audience. The old English poets have not been much drawn upon in recent Parliaments. Lord Russell used to be fond of some extracts from Dryden, and Mr. Bright used occasionally to send men to their dictionaries of quotations to discover the source of quaint and happily-remembered lines. But well-worn bits from Horace—and long may they be the freemasonry of English gentlemen—have generally done duty, to the exclusion of native talent. Mr. Lowe has lately ventured on Tom Moore, and a bit of Ossian (whoever that Scottish bard may have been) was caught up at a banquet by the Premier, and we have since heard of it in the House. We assure orators that they might do worse than look for their ornamental work in Aikin's Poets, or some similar *Corpus*. Nothing could have been more fortunate than Lord John Manners' selection, let partisans on either side think as they may of its fitness as a prediction of what would have come on the Silent Sister and Irish education generally, but for "the Three."

Mr. Roebuck's indomitable energy continues to keep him before the public eye. He has been among his old friends and enemies at Sheffield, and has spoken, with his accustomed fearlessness, upon strikes, upon the duty of employers and artisans to understand one another better, and upon the mischievous character of demagogic agitators, whose interference he denounced in language flavoured strongly, and therefore likely to be appreciated, if not approved, by the mass of his hearers. The veteran politician shows small signs of decaying powers, yet how many years it is since men who were then boys used to hear of his exploits. In Moore's Diary there is a reference to Mr. Roebuck, who visited some house where the poet was also a guest, and Mr. Roebuck, then the most fiery of young patriots, delighted Moore by his extreme gentleness and amiability in private life. It turned out afterwards that Mr. Roebuck was at that time actually en route for London to fight a duel with someone whom he had offended. His composure in such circumstances naturally recommended him to the high approval of the Irish bard, who had fought, and who more than once asserts his belief that the pistol was not a bad civiliser.

His Holiness the Pope has received an American deputation, charged with the homage of Transatlantic Catholics, and with something more valuable, carnally speaking. He was addressed in a delightful speech by an American lawyer, and, to do the Pope justice, after due acknowledgment, he did not omit the opportunity of giving his audience a spiritual lesson, to be repeated to their constituents. S.S. had heard, he said, that the Americans were very fond of getting money. Now, money was a necessity, as he showed from the very highest example; but its collectors were apt to become wicked, as in the case of Iscariot, and he hoped that his faithful children in the West would remember that there were much better things than money. Having, says the sarcastic correspondent of the *Daily News*, preached this little sermon on the dangers connected with money, S.S. was pleased to accept 13,000*l.* sent over from Louisville. He asked how he should be received in America, and, of course, received assurance that the American heart would leap with joy to welcome him. There is a large Rome in New York county, and a small Rome in Georgia; so that the Pope has choice of a city of refuge. But we believe and hope that he will elect to remain and endure his rose-water persecution in the Eternal City.

Mr. Scudamore, of the Post Office, has been entertained in Scotland—to say hospitably would be tautology, where Scotsmen are concerned—and a just and generous acknowledgment has been made of his eminent services in connection with the telegraph system. We are glad not to perceive that any badly-educated—in fact, ignorant—person, writing on the event, has called it an "ovation." Mr. Scudamore deserves it all, and we are glad to observe that his merits have been so recognised. Now, we are like Oliver Twist, and ask for more—not in con-

nection with the wire, but with postal service. It is a small thing; but life is made up of small things. It is a certain hardship that there is no means of posting, in London, anything, except a letter, between nine on Saturday night and about eight on Monday morning. The receptacles are few and far between for a newspaper, a pamphlet, a Parliamentary document, or a sermon, which a person wishes to go off by the first post on Monday. It is not for us to point out how this might be arranged; we merely indicate an inconvenience, and if it can be remedied, Mr. Scudamore will certainly apply the remedy.

We imagine that the public, even that highly-intellectual part of it which makes theatrical matters its chief topic of conversation, have heard almost enough about the Court Theatre and the Lord Chamberlain's interference with an objectionable burlesque. We shall only remark that his Lordship's course was, in our opinion, a perfectly proper one; and we are the more unhesitating in saying this because we have on former occasions as distinctly said that we have considered certain acts of the Chamberlain's office as unwise, if not unwarrantable. There is not the slightest parallel between press caricatures and those of the stage. People can choose whether they will buy the former; but, once in a theatre, they must take what is set before them, and, if they dislike the satire, they must endure it or go away. We are not in the slightest degree inclined to shackle real fun, or even to refuse a little license where all is good-humoured. But political caricature, before a mixed audience, is not within the legitimate scope of the drama. In the present case it was carried beyond politics, and the Heir Apparent, who kindly patronises the theatre with a good nature which should at least have spared him an impertinence, had not only to see his Royal mother's advisers made ludicrous, but to hear sarcasm on alleged want of hospitality to Royal visitors to the Court of England. At one time the good taste of a British audience might have been trusted to discourage anything that was offensive; but that taste has been a good deal damaged of late years, and the Lord Chamberlain must supply its place, until we have more "sweetness and light," and are less ready with what Solomon calls "the laughter of fools."

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

Our Special Artist in China writes as follows upon the subject of two of his sketches, which exhibit an odd feature of the Chinese ecclesiastical system; but it must be remembered that this degraded form of the Buddhist religion, taking the aspect of mere gross idol-worship among the lower classes of people, is entirely different from the Confucian homage to ethical symbols observed by the Emperor at the Temple of Heaven, and by the instructed portion of society:—

"One day, in the streets of Peking, I heard the boom of a sonorous bell. Turning to the place from which the sound came, I saw the bell hung from a frame on the side of the street. Another boom soon came from it, yet no one near it was visible. On closely inspecting it I found a piece of wood, about a foot long, which was slung in a horizontal position, and a string passed from it, through a small hole, into a wooden box. This box had another small opening: through it could be seen a man with the string in his hand, which he pulled every few minutes, so as to give one stroke to the bell each time. It was explained to me that this man was a priest; that he had been two years in this narrow house, which was not much larger than a coffin (a sentry-box will suggest a fair idea of its size); and that he would remain in this place still another year. The object to be attained was then told me. It seems that a temple, just in the rear of this bell and this strangely-housed bellman, had got into such a condition of ruin that it required very considerable repairs, if not entire rebuilding. The use of bell and box is a common practice here for obtaining the necessary funds towards pious objects. The priest who devotes himself to this purpose is walled in, or built up; for there is another such priest just now in Peking, who is in a brick house all plastered over, and he has been so long in it that the plaster seems to have lost every appearance of having been lately put on. Through the planks nails have been driven, so that the points project on the inside, and are supposed to keep the inmate from resting against the walls, his only resting-place being a seat, where he can sit in an upright position. These nails represent sums of money, and the whole number of them represents the entire sum necessary for the repair of the temple. The pious and benevolent are thus tempted to subscribe, for each person, the sum represented by a nail, and when this is done the nail is withdrawn. Each nail which is pulled out renders the position of the devotee within less uncomfortable. When the money is paid and the nail withdrawn a scrap of paper is pasted on the spot with the name of the donor. I looked inside, through the small hole, and could see a pale, unemotional countenance; it was almost cadaverous-looking; the hair was long, and parted in the middle, giving it a feminine look. His nails had grown to a great length. I could see him indulge in one slight luxury—that was a pinch of snuff. There was a small shelf before him with some books on it. Now and again he gave the string a pull, and the bell boomed out. One friend of mine, whose house was within the sound of this bell, confessed he had a strong temptation to subscribe enough to pull out a nail, so as to get the bell silenced as soon as possible, for it wakened him up at nights. During the last two years it had gone on, and he was tired of it. This certainly indicated sleepless nights on the part of the hermit in his house of nails. How he ever managed to get a wink, or what he ate and drank, I could not learn. I wandered through the ruined temple behind, and found that it had gone very much to decay; but the most striking feature was the condition of the gods. 'Out at elbows' could be literally applied to many of them, for the wooden framework could in many cases be seen projecting from that joint. I made a sketch of one that seemed the most out of repair. Gods do get out of repair in countries where there is even no visible representations of them made—at least, in men's minds they do; but when there is a material construction, and they grow the worse for wear, they make a very melancholy exhibition. They have a foolish look—all the more foolish because we remember that they have been gods, and have received worship. It becomes evident that such a god's existence depends upon the strength of joints, mortices, and pegs of wood. Divine beauty, when it is represented by putty, paint, and gold-leaf, may fall off, and leave nothing but ghastliness visible. The only thing that I could find in the whole place that had the slightest approach to the Divine was the devotion of the poor wretch shut up like a grub in his cocoon of nails. One could have wished that such patience and faith had been devoted to some more worthy object than that of re-carpeting gods out of repair."

The British Legation at Peking is shown in another Engraving. One satisfactory thing is the pleasing relations which exist between all the European Legations in Peking; so that games

and amusements, dinners, and other social entertainments, go on in the most happy and agreeable manner among them. Such intercourse is facilitated by their being all close to each other. Their position is in the south part of the city, where the Embassies of the "Tribute-Bearing Nations" were located; and perhaps there was some idea in the Chinese mind of making the Western Powers appear in that capacity by this arrangement. On the one side of the British Legation are the quarters of the Mongols, who come with tributes and presents; close to them is the Korean Embassy.

The British Legation was originally the palace of the Duke Liang, the representative descendant of "one of the thirty-three sons of the second Emperor of the dynasty;" so that the proprietor is a member of the Imperial family—a sixth or seventh cousin of the reigning Emperor. At the time the convention of 1860 was signed he was absent as commandant of one of the distant garrisons; and, as Lord Elgin was leaving Peking, with the assistance of some of the chief authorities, a lease of his house was obtained. The sum agreed to as rent was 1000 taels, or something over £300, a year. A Chinese Prince's palace is more or less a miniature of the Imperial palace. The entrance faces the south, and you pass through a number of houses, none being above one story; each has a high-sounding, celestial kind of title, and at the end is the principal building, "The Place of Serene Security," or some such name—denoting the quarters occupied by the great man. All important buildings of this kind have a couple of lions or griffins at the principal front; the one on the east has a ball under his right paw, and the one on the west has a small animal under his left paw, the small animal looking not unlike a young griffin. All these places have been fitted up to adapt them for English usages and tastes. The principal drawing-room of the Legation is a very handsome room, and contains a large oil portrait of her Majesty.

The original name of the palace was Liang-Kung-Foo, or the Palace of the Duke Liang; its name is now "Ta-Ying-Kwo-Foo"—*Ta* being equal to great, *Ying* is a contraction for *Yinghili* or England, *Kwo* is country, and *Foo* a palace. The Russian Legation is called *Ta-Go-Kwo-Foo*; the Prussian, *Ta-Poo-Kwo-Foo*; and the American, *Ta-Mei-Kwo-Foo*. These names give a curious example of the way in which foreign words are muddled when reproduced by the Chinese.

The British Legation occupies a piece of ground about three acres in extent, which is surrounded by a high wall, and, according to theory, is British soil. It contains the official residence of the Minister at Peking, with offices for his secretaries, interpreters, and others. There are also residences within the walls for all the staff connected with the Legation. There are, too, half a dozen men of a semi-military character, known as the "escort," who have houses for themselves and families. Some buildings were put up about three years ago which are known as the "students' quarters." Young gentlemen coming out for the Chinese service have to pass the first years of their time in acquiring a knowledge of the language. This they do under native teachers; and these premises were erected to accommodate the students. Another quarter contains the stabling for horses belonging to all these people. There are also a "fives court," a billiard-room, a bowling-alley, and a roofless house which was at one time used as a theatre. A skating-pond is being constructed, for the frost will soon enable the people to enjoy themselves on the ice. There are no amusements in Peking fit for Europeans, hence the necessity for all these arrangements. The British Legation has also a reading-room for newspapers and other journals. The students have a very good library of Chinese and Asiatic works, which forms a good reading-room for them. Add to all this the ladies, the children, and the numerous staff of Chinese servants, and it appears that there is a little nation by itself in a small world of its own within these walls.

Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., our present Minister at Peking, is a well-known Chinese scholar, and one of the highest repute. His knowledge of the language and of the thousands of characters in which it is expressed is unequalled by any man living. This is admitted even by the Chinese literati as being equally true in relation to themselves. Up to 1865 some buildings on the southern side of the Legation were held by the hospital in connection with the London Missionary Society, at that time under the charge of Dr. Lockhart; but it was found necessary to get more accommodation for the staff of the Legation, and in the year above mentioned Sir R. Alcock knocked down the wall and included the hospital buildings. The hospital was at that time removed to another part of the city, and is still doing active work, under the charge of Dr. Dudgeon.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

The *Cornhill* continues to provide excellent entertainment with its curiously-contrasted pair of fictions—"Old Kensington," with its sweet, simple, almost homely, pathos; and "Zelda's Fortune," with its abnormal picturesqueness and fancy. The merits of a novelist of earlier renown are canvassed in an elaborate paper—perhaps in too critical a spirit. Lord Lytton's reviewer appears to labour under the impression that contemporary opinion has actually assigned a place among the immortals to the subject of his criticism; hence a really needless asperity. Few readers, we imagine, would now think of claiming for Lord Lytton any higher merits than those of extraordinary talent, versatility, and industry, which are fully accorded to him here. A second article on the condition of the agricultural labourer arrives at a conclusion adverse to peasant proprietorship, owing to the comparative unproductiveness of the land under that system. At the same time, the encouragement of a small cottier tenantry is recommended; but the difficulty of uniting two antagonistic systems is not fairly acknowledged or grappled with. A paper on the troubadour Vidal contains some excellent versions from his poetry—more shrewd and worldly in tone than quite suits one's preconceived ideas of a troubadour. Another on the Antarctic regions indulges freely in speculation on the character of that undiscovered country—whether volcanic or not, whether continental or an icy archipelago.

Mr. Black's new story in *Macmillan*, "A Princess of Thule," turns on the old subject, so skilfully treated by Scott, of the contrasts arising from the introduction of visitors fresh from civilisation to a simple and primitive state of society. The scene is laid in the Hebrides, and there is sufficient vividness both of observation and sympathy to render the tale exceedingly agreeable. "A Slip in the Fens" is concluded with the same pathos and attention to artistic grouping which have distinguished it throughout. Principal Shairp's poetical tribute to his Balliol College mates, among whom many eminent names will easily be recognised, is characterised by deep feeling, melodious versification, and a general dignity of expression, which render the introduction of such words as "wince" and "shirk" doubly unaccountable. Mr. Blackmore's essay on South Sea Slavery leads up to the conclusion that the recent atrocities can only be prevented for the future by the annexation of the Fiji Islands. The writer's views derive additional weight from his residence at Adelaide. Brigadier-General Adye, writing on the Central Asian question, takes, on the

whole, a favourable view of our position in India, recommending a cordial alliance with Afghanistan and Persia, and the free admission of natives to civil and military office. Mr. Hughes's lecture on the "Problems of Civilisation" is vigorously expressed. Mr. Furnivall gives an interesting account of the work done and doing by the Chaucer Society; and Mr. Lang expounds the dubious hypothesis of a modern Peruvian ethnologist, who traces his Indian fellow-countrymen to the Aryan stock.

The most interesting contribution to *Blackwood* is a retrospective notice of Lord Lytton's career as a novelist, written from a most favourable point of view, of course, yet with signal ability. Doubtful as may be Lord Lytton's claims to the first rank, yet, from the versatility of his talent, few have afforded more openings for handsome encomiums on the part of kindly critics. "The Parisians," though still uninteresting as a story, is extremely well written, and displays much political good sense, which would be all the more impressive for being more largely leavened with political morality. Even just reflections and shrewd aphorisms lose their effect when propounded in the interest of so demoralising a system as that of the Second Empire. The "True Reformer" is now actually installed in the War Office, diligently at work upon reforms which, we suppose, embody the actual recommendations of the author of this very clever story.

Fraser has a lively and sensible paper on "The Causes of Friction between the United States and England," summed up in the happy phrase, "The English are the most irritating and the Americans the most irritable people in the world." Sir R. Alcock's sketch of the average contents of the *Pekin Gazette* depicts in gloomy colours the general decrepitude of the empire; and Mr. Macdonell's ironical vindication of St. Bartholomew is striking, in virtue of its caustic vigour. "Our Seamen" is chiefly made up of extracts from Mr. Plimsoll's book. General Cluseret's paper on the Commune adds little to our knowledge of the subject, while it deals as largely as usual in glorification of the writer and vituperation of everybody else. Before the General had written a line we felt, no doubt, that he had actually played an important part in the Parisian insurrection. He has by this time almost convinced us that his part was that of the fly on the wheel.

In the *Contemporary Review* Mr. Herbert Spencer examines the respective influence of a patriotic and an anti-patriotic bias in influencing speculation with regard to strictly sociological questions. Mr. Arnold is taken as the example of the latter tendency, and Mr. Spencer certainly seems to succeed in showing that his assumption of a natural indifference of the English intellect to ideas is too hastily made. Mr. Goldwin Smith, treating of Ireland, Mr. Greg of unproductive expenditure, Mr. Ludlow of friendly societies, and Mr. A. Mills of Canada, all discuss subjects where they are thoroughly at home. We hardly know whether to say as much of Mr. Ruskin when he gets on the subject of miracles. In the first part of his paper he maintains that, the uniformity of nature not being established, the most startling apparent departures from it could be attended by no evidential effect; in the second he rallies the clergy on their inability to work miracles. The essay is nevertheless full of fine things, as for example—We breathe with regularity, and can calculate upon the strength necessary for common tasks; but the record of our best work and of our happiest moments is always one of success which we did not expect, and of enthusiasm which we could not prolong.

The question, "Are we Christians?" is discussed by Mr. Leslie Stephen, in the *Fortnightly Review*, with spirit and suggestiveness; but he returns no definite answer. Mr. F. Galton, in an essay on "The Causes which Create Scientific Men," replies to some observations by M. Decandolle, the Genevese botanist, who considers that he has over-stated the doctrine of heredity. It is certainly exceedingly difficult to draw the line between physical predisposition and social causes in the inheritance of ancestral peculiarities. Dr. Sandwith contributes a very favourable report of the condition and prospects of Servia; Mr. A. H. Peesly a vigorous attack on the game laws; and Mr. Gairdner an account of the incident which led the imputation of cowardice to be fastened upon the really intrepid original of Shakespeare's Falstaff. A brief but pithy review by Mr. J. S. Mill introduces Signor Constantino Baer, an Italian economist who advocates a graduated tax upon capital, instead of, as usually suggested, upon income.

The *Atlantic Monthly* contains two contributions of unusual interest—Mr. Parton's description of the first Cabinet of General Washington, and of the general state of affairs in the United States on Jefferson's return from his Parisian embassy, and Mr. R. D. Owen's reminiscences of his father at New Lanark. The most interesting contents of the *Transatlantic* are reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*.

In *Temple Bar*, besides Mr. Collins's and Mrs. Edwards's stories, we have a fairly-written critique on Lord Lytton, justly claiming credit for him on the score of versatility and perpetual freshness, and as, in his historical romances, the nearest representation of Scott, but omitting to advert to the essentially artificial nature of his talent. A paper on Edward Wortley Montagu recounts in lively fashion the strange adventures of one of the men who have most contributed to fix the imputation of eccentricity on travelling Englishmen. The hero of "Roots" succumbs to fate, after having, like most dying heroes, expressed himself at much greater length than he was accustomed to do while in health.

The *Month* has several interesting papers. A professed apology for the divided allegiance of Roman Catholics seems, on the whole, to admit the charge, and to glory in it. An analysis of the views of Catholic casuists on tyrannical establishments an unexpected degree of liberality (since discountenanced) on the part of some of them, and shows that the views for which the Jesuits were reproached were shared by many Protestant writers. "Among the Prophets" affords some suggestive glimpses of the style of feeling and discussion current in Catholic and Anglo-Catholic circles; and the article on the history of the Italian kingdom contains some interesting political anecdotes.

Saint Pauls has some very amusing papers, among which Mrs. Haweis's article on the ballet and the caustic description of the perplexities of a school board may especially be noted.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* we have to note the completion of Mr. Hatton's "Stranger than Fiction" and the commencement of a new novel by him, "Clytie," which promises equally well. Mr. Cowden Clarke commences a new series of his always-acceptable Shakspearian papers; and Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's sketch of "Gustave Doré at Work" is interesting. *Tinsley*, *Belgravia*, and the *St. James's Magazine* are readable enough, but contain nothing of special mark. *London Society* is as amusing as usual; its observations on Mr. Charles Reade's last literary controversy particularly so. In *Good Words* we have to remark a striking poem by Miss Betham-Edwards; and in *Good Things* a fine version of a Servian legend by Mr. J. T. Nanké.

We have also to acknowledge the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *New Monthly*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, *Chambers's Journal*, *Once a Week*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *Popular Science Review*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF COAL.

Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S., secretary of the Chemical Society, gave the first of a series of five lectures on the Chemistry of Coal and its Products on Thursday week. He began by remarking that the coal formation lies immediately above the carboniferous limestone, the highest of the palæozoic series; that its total depth is very considerable, although any particular stratum is seldom very thick; and that the formation consists of a number of thin layers of coal interspersed with deposits of shale. He then demonstrated that coal is of vegetable origin, pointing out its similarity to charcoal, and showing, by means of the microscope and the limelight, that thin slices of coal show distinct organic texture, resembling that of wood. It is imagined that the coal plants (principally gigantic ferns, horsetails and mosses) grew when the earth was just rising from the water, in a warm, moist air; that they died and decayed, and were succeeded by fresh plants, and thus the vegetable matter accumulated for ages. If the land emerged from the water by periods of gradual rising, followed by periods of sinking, water would again cover the coal, and deposits of the mineral matter it held in suspension would take place, and thus the broad bands of shale would be formed. Mr. Harcourt gave reasons for objecting to the theory of some German geologists, that the coal formation is the result of vegetable deposition at the bottom of the sea. He then referred to the results of the analysis of various kinds of coal, and showed that Newcastle caking coal consists of carbon, 81.4; hydrogen, 5.8; nitrogen, 2.1; sulphur, 0.8; oxygen, 7.9; and ash, 2.1. The change of wood into coal is probably partly due to the heightened temperature occasioned by decomposition; thus decaying damp hay sometimes takes fire spontaneously. Moreover, as coal was formerly at a much greater depth than it is now, the beds were subjected to much greater heat, and to the various consequences of volcanic action. Mr. Harcourt, after proving by experiment that coal mainly consists of carbon and hydrogen, alluded to its great importance as a reducing agent in metallurgy and in the alkali manufacture, of which he gave striking illustrations.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SUN.

Mr. James Dewar, F.R.S.E., at the Friday evening meeting, March 7, began by referring to the recent discussion on the temperature of the sun—10,000,000 deg. Centigrade, according to Secchi; 2,500,000 deg., Ericsson; 30,000 deg. Lane; 14,000 deg., Thomson; 27,000 deg., Zöllner; 30,000 deg., Vicaire, Becquerel, and Deville; and 1398 deg. Pouillet. He then explained and illustrated, by novel and ingenious experiments, the various methods employed by physicists for obtaining a knowledge of high temperatures and the principles on which they are based. These are—1, the expansion of solids and gases, adopted by Guyton and Daniell; 2, the refrangibility of light, by Draper and Stokes; 3, specific heat, by Clement, Desormes, and Deville; 4, thermo-electricity and electric conductivity, by Becquerel, Siemens, and Tait; 5, luminous intensity, by Herschel and Tyndall; 6, the explosive power of gases, by Bunsen and Zöllner; 7, the relation between radiating and absorbing power, by Kirchhoff; 8, radiation, by Newton, Ericsson, Secchi, and Waterston; 9, the mechanical equivalent of heat, by Thomson and Helmholtz; 10, dissociation, by Deville and Debray; and, 11, the rate of cooling, by Dulong and Petit. Amongst the illustrations was the permeability of metals by gases at high temperatures, shown by placing a piece of sheet palladium in a hydrogen flame about the middle of the inner cone, proving that the metal was then in an active state of vibration from the continuous alteration of its composition. In respect to the explosive power of gases, Mr. Dewar employed an apparatus devised by himself, the essential feature in which was the registration of the compression volume of a given quantity of air, on which the gaseous explosive mixture was allowed to act, and which was shown to be available for obtaining determinations under varying conditions of temperature and pressure. After pointing out various sources of error in the modes by which the solar temperature has been hitherto obtained, Mr. Dewar showed how it is possible from the known luminous intensity of the sun to derive a new estimate of its temperature, his calculation being based on a definite law connecting temperature and luminosity in the case of solids—viz., that the total luminous intensity is a parabolic function of the temperature, above that temperature where all kinds of luminous rays occur; a formula which empirically expresses the results of observation. Thus, at a temperature of 2100 deg. C. the total luminous intensity will be about 500 times that which it was at 1037 deg. C. As the temperature of the lime in the oxy-hydrogen flame does not exceed 2100 deg., and as it is known, from Fizeau and Foucault's experiments, that sun-light has 150 times the intensity, we only require to calculate at what temperature this intensity is reached to get the solar temperature. This is found to be, in round numbers, 13,000 deg. C., which shows that enormously high temperatures are not required to produce great luminous intensities; and Sir William Thomson, in his celebrated article on "The Age of the Sun's Heat," says, "It is almost certain that the sun's mean temperature is even now as high as 14,000 deg." The speaker next explained a formula which gives approximately the relation between the temperature of a solid and the total amount of radiant power. Knowing as we do the amount of heat conveyed by the sun, it is easy to calculate the temperature required to perform the amount of radiant work. This is found to be 11,000 deg. C. The equations given are, properly speaking, results expressing the increase of intensity in the case of the mean wave-length; but it is probable that a similar function will hold for the individual rays. In conclusion, Mr. Dewar, after referring to the highest hypothetical temperature that can be produced by the chemical combination of the most energetic elements, if all the heat evolved were thrown into the product (which in the case of silica would not exceed 19,500 deg., and in the oxides of aluminium and magnesium 15,000 deg. C.), exhibited the way by which he endeavoured to estimate the heat of the electric spark, stating that the temperature in his experiments ranged between 10,000 and 15,000 deg. C. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SPACE AND MOTION.

Professor W. K. Clifford, M.A., devoted his second lecture on the Philosophy of the Pure Sciences, given on Saturday last, to the consideration of certain postulates laid down in Euclid's "Elements of Geometry." This book, he said, has been for nearly twenty-two centuries the encouragement and guide of scientific thought; through it was obtained a body of knowledge that was really known and could be relied on, and that led every scientific student of every subject to bring his knowledge into as perfect a form as that which geometry had attained. After presiding for nearly eight centuries, Euclid went into exile with all the intellectual activity and goodness of Europe; and when he returned again, and became an authority, he was (like Aristotle and Ptolemy), subjected to the criticism of first principles; in his case by Lobatchewski, who, with Copernicus, brought about a great revolution in

scientific thought. Their predecessors held the universe to be a known thing: the earth was a globe in the centre of the universe, heaven a sphere concentric with it, the sun and stars moving in crystal spheres between. If there were anything beyond, it was a void space. The history of all this was traced back to a definite time, and a changeless eternity beyond it needed no consideration. The Copernican system and consequent astronomical discovery have replaced this little knowledge by a great deal more; but it is only the knowledge of Here and Now—the There and Then we do not at all know now, though we may know at some time. The geometer of today knows nothing about the nature of existing space at an infinite distance, or about the properties of this present space in a past or future eternity. Professor Clifford then proceeded to consider the four postulates of the pure science of space and motion: 1, Continuity, according to which two adjacent portions of space, or of a line, have the same boundary; and between every two points on a line there is an infinite number of intermediate points; space is a continuous aggregate of points, and not a discrete aggregate; 2, Elementary flatness (even of curved surfaces), which is assumed by Euclid when he says "all right angles are equal;" 3, Superposition, according to which a body can be moved about in space without altering its size or shape; and, 4, Similarity, according to which any figure may be magnified or diminished in any degree, without altering its shape. Lobatchewski supposed that the three first postulates are true, but not the fourth. Riemann, however, first accomplished the task of analysing all the assumptions of geometry and showing which of them are independent. This very disentanglement was sufficient to deprive them for the geometer of their exactness and necessity. After considering and illustrating these four postulates at some length, Professor Clifford arrived at the conclusion that they are not known to be true, in virtue of our consciousness. 1. The same faculty which tells us that space is continuous tells us also that water is continuous, which examination by the microscope contradicts; and what happens on "the wheel of life" is discovered by stopping the machine. Even apart from our knowledge of the way nerves act in conveying messages, it appears that we have no means of knowing anything more about an aggregate than that it is too fine-grained for us to perceive its discontinuity; and, 2, The smoothest polished surface that can be made is most completely covered with the minutest ruts and furrows. In conclusion, the Professor described what he considered the nature of things would be on the supposition that the curvature of all space is nearly uniform and positive; adding that upon this hypothesis the whole of geometry would, in his opinion, be far more complete and interesting.

THE HUMAN VOICE.

Professor Rutherford, M.D., in his ninth lecture on the Forces and Motions of the Body, on Tuesday last, described the organ as the most perfect of wind instruments. In an ordinary reed, such as that of a concertina or harmonium, the sound is not produced immediately by the vibratory reed, but by the influence of the reed upon the air. The reed modifies the stream of air so as to make it resemble a series of puffs, and thus the note is produced. In the larynx the vocal cords give rise to notes in the same way, since they convert the stream of air through the glottis into an unequal stream, consisting of a succession of rarefactions and condensations. After explaining and illustrating what are termed overtones (harmonics) by means of the vibrations of a string over a sounding-box (the monochord) attached to a limb of a large tuning-fork, and illuminated by a beam of the lime-light, the Professor said that the human voice is rich in these overtones, and that to their variety is due the distinguishing quality of certain voices. The first overtone is an octave above the fundamental tone, the second a twelfth, the third a second octave, and so on. A sound is never produced without overtones simultaneously arising; and the mixture is termed a "clang," and the character of the clang is termed its colour or tint. The human voice contains from six to eight appreciable overtones. The effect of resonance upon the notes produced in the larynx was illustrated by means of tuning-forks and organ-pipes; and it was shown that resonators (hollow bodies) intensify a note of the same pitch as their own. The lungs, mouth, nose, and pharynx act as resonators for the voice. The Professor stated that a resonator may intensify the fundamental tone or one of the overtones of a clang; and when he sounded the vowels to a tuning-fork, although the pitch remained the same, in all the cases it appeared to rise. This was due to the difference in the shape of the mouth in pronouncing the sounds, whereby different overtones were intensified. He said that one of the most difficult things to learn in singing is the production of proper resonance, by putting the tongue, lips, and lower jaw into the proper positions for resonating rightly; and he suggested that the rise of the larynx during the production of a high note, and its fall during the production of a low note, may be for the purpose of altering the size of the mouth and throat resonator so as to adapt it for notes of a different pitch. Müller has shown that this rise and fall does not affect the pitch of the voice. In conclusion, the Professor considered and illustrated the production of falsetto and chest voices.

On Friday evening next, March 21, Captain G. D. Lyon will give a discourse on the Mythology of India, illustrated by dissolving photographic views of the temples; and on Saturday next Professor Max Müller will begin a course of three lectures on Mr. Darwin's Philosophy of Language.

Mr. Henry Brown, who recently presented £5000 for the purpose of founding scholarships in connection with the Bradford Grammar School, has given another thousand pounds to assist promising boys in the junior department.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Local Marine Board, on Thursday week, Captain W. H. Thompson, steamship *Oceanic*, White Star Line, was presented with a gold watch, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the President of the United States to Captain W. H. Thompson, in acknowledgment of his services in rescuing the crew of the American ship, *Mountain Eagle*, on Feb. 8, 1872."

Mr. Scudamore, C.B., delivered, yesterday week, in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, the closing lecture of the present series at the Philosophical Institution, in presence of a large audience. His subject was "On a Co-operative Society." He explained that the society to which he referred covered the entire kingdom; that it was a great joint-stock company, in which all the inmates of the land were shareholders; that it was a society which had the Post Office and the institutions affiliated to the Post Office as its agents and as the exponents of its principles. He sketched, in graphic terms, the early history of the Post Office, contrasting that office as it had been with the results to which it had now attained. Of the extent of work in the telegraphic department he gave various interesting particulars. A vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Scudamore for his address.—On Saturday night Mr. Scudamore was entertained at a dinner in the Douglas Hall. The Lord Provost presided, and about 130 gentlemen were present.



THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

Our large Map of Turkistan, comprising the countries between the Caspian Sea and the Punjab frontier of British India, a space from west to east more than twenty geographical degrees of longitude, presents to view the existing boundary of the Russian Empire, which stretches across this region from Lake Aral to the high table-land above Kashgar and Yarkand; with the Usbek (Tartar) or Turkoman Khanates of Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokan, and with the neighbouring provinces of Persia and Afghanistan. It is the rapid advance of Russian military conquests in the intervening territories of the Usbek and Turkoman nations, whose Mohammedan princes have lately become so helplessly weak, that now more than ever causes serious alarm to our politicians; either lest these encroachments should be followed by Russian attacks on the frontier provinces of Afghanistan, over which the Ameer of Kabul, an ally of the British Government in India, claims a feudal sovereignty; or else, it is feared, the power of the Czar, already established on the southern and eastern shores of the Caspian, may soon grasp at Persia, and possibly may next take possession of the Euphrates Valley, a projected route of communication between Europe and India. Such being the practical interests at stake in the belief of many well-informed persons, and the subject having been discussed in Parliament on the publication of Earl Granville's diplomatic correspondence with Prince Gortschakoff, we present this map, carefully drawn by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, as a very useful help to study the Central Asian question.

The lectures delivered by Sir Henry Rawlinson to the Royal Geographical Society; by Brigadier-General Adye, at Marlborough House; by Mr. H. J. Prichard, to the East India Association; and by the Hon. Mr. Bourke, M.P., at King's Lynn, have been reported in the daily papers, and have diffused much fresh knowledge upon this subject. It is manifestly a very large subject, both in the extent of historical and geographical information required for its due comprehension, and in the magnitude of those issues, political, military, and commercial, which some people think to be involved. One particular feature of the recent controversy between the British and the Russian Governments has engaged a special degree of public notice. It was the disputed sovereignty of our ally Shere Ali, the Afghan lord paramount, over two small districts lying north of the mountain range called the Hindoo Kush, at no great distance from the Punjab and Kashmir. These two little provinces, Badakshan and Wakhan, have seldom been visited by any Europeans; but an old description of them, by the late Captain John Wood, R.N., is now republished, with a geographical essay by Colonel Yule, under the title of "A Journey to the Sources of the River Oxus." The Oxus, or Amu Daria, rising in those parts, below the Pamir table-land, flows westward and north-westward, as shown in our Map, through the dominions of Bokhara and Khiva, to the inland Sea of Aral. It is apprehended by some British statesmen or military men that the Russians, when they have seized Khiva and Bokhara, as well as the third Khanate—that of Kokan—will proceed to lay hold on these Afghan provinces, which would bring them disagreeably near to our Punjab frontier.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the following remarks upon the present aspects of the question:—

"To anyone who has studied the nature of the agreement arrived at between Lord Granville and Prince Gortschakoff with regard to the frontier of Afghanistan, and also the explanations of its purport which have recently been vouchsafed to us in Parliament by the representatives of the India and Foreign Offices, it must be painfully apparent that this so-called settlement has in reality settled nothing at all. If it was necessary as yet to fix the precise boundaries of Northern Afghanistan, it was surely an essential condition of such an arrangement that the line of demarcation should, in a geographical point of view, be so clearly defined as hereafter not to admit of the possibility of a doubt as to what territories lie on each side of it. But, instead of this, a river is fixed upon just at that part of its course where it runs through an utterly unknown and barbarous region, in which no European has for the last five-and-thirty years, owing to the fierce fanaticism of the inhabitants, been able to set his foot.

"Now, it was specially stipulated by Lord Granville that the provinces of Badakshan and Wakhan should be included in Afghanistan, on the ground that the Ameer Shere Ali rightly considered them part and parcel of his territories. At the same time, Shere Ali's rights are, according to Mr. Grant-Duff's statement in the House on February 21, only to be recognised up to the southern bank of the Oxus. But upon closer inquiry it turns out that nothing definite is known as to whether the northern frontier of Badakshan extends beyond the Oxus or not; while with regard to Wakhan, so great is the ignorance concerning it, that even among the best geographical authorities it is a matter of doubt as to whether it is upon the right or left bank of the river. If Wakhan is on the southern bank of the Oxus, and Shere Ali has rights of sovereignty over it, well and good. If, however, it is on the northern bank—which, it may be said, is the position assigned to it in most maps—and we refuse, though acknowledging his right to Wakhan, to recognise his rights of sovereignty beyond the river, he may well complain that we are not only inconsistent, but that, in our undue haste and anxiety to come to an understanding with Russia, we have not scrupled to sacrifice his interests, and he may reasonably object to the dismemberment of his kingdom in this manner. It is evident that a boundary line that has been drawn upon such very insufficient data, and which is open to such uncertain interpretations, may easily give rise to grave complications at a future date.

"Again, no rational man can doubt that, by thus fixing the boundary of the proposed intermediary zone, we have virtually secured to Russia an area of future conquest as wide as she can profitably occupy for the next fifteen or twenty years, and have by our own act deprived ourselves of any right of remonstrating with her regarding any fresh annexations she may deem fit to make north of the Oxus. In other words, she can now advance virtually by treaty instead of by force of arms.

"With regard to the contemplated Russian expedition against Khiva, which will be set on foot at the end of the current month, it is now stated that the force it is intended to employ will consist of ten or twelve thousand men, with artillery. Owing to the scarcity of water along some portions of the routes to be traversed, and also the difficulty of transport, the expeditionary force will be divided into three columns, which will start from three different points, and will converge upon Khiva from the north, the east, and the west—viz., from Orenburg, from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian, and from Djazak, in Turkistan. Humanly speaking, there can of course be no doubt of its success. Whether the Russian Government will permanently annex the country it is as yet impossible to foretell. In any case, Russia will retain certain strategical points in this country, which will give her a right of way from the Caspian to her most westerly provinces in Turkistan. She will also probably retain the command of both banks of the Oxus, so as to be able to

organise and improve the navigation along its whole course through Khiva, from its embouchure in the Oral Sea as far up as it may be convenient or practicable for her boats to ascend.

"There is another most important point connected with this Central Asian question which deserves remark, and to which we think that public attention has not, as yet, been sufficiently drawn. It is a project which it is a far greater object for Russia to effect than any mere vague definition of the frontiers of Badakshan and Wakhan. We refer to her contemplated advance along the northern bank of the Atrek, to which, we fear, the recent occupation in some force of Chakishlar is but a preliminary step. In a recent number of the *Russian Military Magazine* it was announced that the Russian fort and settlement at Krasnovodsk Bay, which hitherto has been the head-quarters of the troops on the eastern shore of the Caspian, are to be abandoned, as, for various reasons, the site is an unfavourable one to retain. Chakishlar, situated on the Caspian, at the mouth of the Atrek, will now be the principal station of the Russian troops in this part of the world. There can be little doubt that, under pretext of controlling the Turkomans, a Russian line of forts will gradually be pushed due eastward, up the right bank of the Atrek, until within easy reach of Merv, which city, for strategical reasons, it will be found necessary by Russian Generals to occupy. The political status of Merv, which was the seat of the old Persian Kings, is a peculiar one. It belongs to no settled Government, and is owned in turn by whatever people or tribes take up their abode there in force. Sometimes the Persians have occupied it; at other times the Turkomans reign there supreme. It is obvious that such an unsettled state of affairs would render it peculiarly easy for Russia to invent a pretext for its annexation whenever it might suit her to do so. Now, Merv would be a strategic point in Central Asia the importance of which it would be impossible to overrate. If ever we allow the Russians to creep up unchallenged within easy reach of this place, we deserve the worst that can happen to us.

"The foregoing sketch may be taken fairly to represent the present aspect of the Central Asian question. If, on the one hand, there is certainly no need of immediate alarm, or any prospect of a collision with Russia for many a year to come, there is, on the other hand, ample necessity for constant watchfulness and foresight on our part."

We refer to the Map for the position of Krasnovodsk and Chakishlar, or Tchichishlar, on the east coast of the Caspian, and of the river Atrek and the city of Merv. Our correspondent is probably right in believing that Persia has much more to fear than British India from the advance of Russian conquests in Central Asia. The dream of a Russian army ever invading the British dominions in Hindostan is the wildest and silliest notion that ever found place in an ignorant mind. It is by a march of several thousand miles, across the most desolate regions of two vast continents, at the very back of the world, and for many hundred miles across the uninhabited desert, that the Czar's troops would have to reach the banks of the Indus. Here they would be confronted not only by 200,000 of the finest soldiers, European and native, perfectly equipped and supplied, in the ordinary service of British India, under the best officers in the world, but also by the freshly-landed regiments from England, which could be sent to Bombay in three or four weeks by the Suez Canal, upon receipt at Westminster of an electric message in five hours from Lahore! A war under such conditions of inequality, now that the Punjab railways are being laid well up to the frontier, is utterly inconceivable; but let it be remembered, further, that the Czar lost half a million of soldiers in the Crimean War, mostly from their fatigue, starvation, and exposure to weather on the march through South Russia; then what would be the losses of the Russian army on its route from St. Petersburg to the Khyber Pass? The idea is altogether too absurd for a serious confutation; but we do not mean to deny the importance, in a political view, of Russian conquests in the East, and more especially at Kokan and Bokhara. The Mohammedan rulers of those places have for ages possessed a considerable amount of influence over their co-religionists in Central and in Southern Asia. If they were brought into absolute subjection to the Russian empire, and forced to subserve its designs of aggrandisement, they might be capable of stimulating intrigues, conspiracies, and rebellions among some of the hill tribes on our Indian frontier, secretly connected with a traitorous and fanatical sect in Bengal and the North-western Provinces, hostile to the British Government. This, at least, is the conclusion we draw from the statements of Mr. Hunter, of the Bengal Civil Service, in a book lately noticed, and from all that we are told of the religious and political tendencies of Asiatic Mohammedanism. The Sultan of Turkey, who was so magnificently entertained at the India House, when in London a few years ago, seems to have no authority as "Commander of the Faithful" in that part of the world. "Bokhara and not Mecca," says Arminius Vambery, "had become practically the spiritual centre of Islamism," long before that day, May 14, 1868, when the Russians captured the famous town of Samarkand, once the splendid capital of Timour or Tamerlane. Of Professor Vambery's learned "History of Bokhara," and of his previous travels in Central Asia, we have spoken in former notices. To these and other books our readers may turn for instruction, with the map now set before them.

Mr. Marwick, Town Clerk of Edinburgh, has been appointed Town Clerk of Glasgow, at a salary of £2500 per annum.

The Queen has approved of Mr. John Forbes White as Consul at Aberdeen for the King of the Belgians.

Mr. T. Taylor, of Aston Rowant, Oxon, has given £5000 to the Town Council of Wigan for the foundation of a free library.

The Civil Service Estimates for the current year show a total of £18,419,698; a net increase of £444,625 upon the amount voted in 1872.

The Lord Chancellor reports that the right of Baron Clarina to vote for the election of representative peers for Ireland has been established to his satisfaction.

Mr. George March has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. John Brodrick Bergne as Superintendent of the Treaty Department of the Foreign Office.

The Glasgow Association of Underwriters has passed a resolution approving of Mr. Plimsoll's efforts to reduce the loss of life and property at sea, and hoping he will introduce a bill to prevent deck-loading and overloading.

The Mid-Cheshire election (the first English county election under the ballot) has resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Egerton Leigh. The numbers being—Leigh, 3508; Latham, 2118.

Mr. Roebuck was present on Monday evening at a banquet given at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Sheffield and Hallamshire District of Foresters. The chair was occupied by the Mayor of Sheffield (Alderman Fairburn), and there was a large attendance. In the course of his speech Mr. Roebuck denounced the strike in South Wales, and declared that the instigators of it deserved the reprobation of the country.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The sugar refiners of France and England are at present in a state of antagonism in regard to the mode to be adopted of levying the sugar duties under the new commercial treaty. Some of the French refiners have been in the habit of purchasing a high class of raw sugar coloured artificially so as to appear to be of a low class, on which the duty is less; and the French Government has issued a circular to its officers desiring them to take such steps as will put a stop to the practice. The French refiners, of which there are some very extensive examples at Paris, purchase the raw beet-root sugar from the country producers and convert it into loaves. The process adopted is similar to that used in the English refineries, in which raw cane sugar is employed. But, on the whole, the French refineries appear to be better planned and more profitably conducted than the English. Latterly a new method of refining has been introduced into two of the French houses, in which lime is largely employed, with the effect, it is said, of obtaining a yield of 3 or 4 per cent more sugar, and of enabling about three fourths of the animal charcoal now used in sugar-refining to be dispensed with. In this process the quantity of lime employed is about one third of the weight of the sugar. The raw sugar is raised by a chain of buckets into a great sheet-iron cone placed on the top of a large boiler, heated by steam coils, and with a valve interposed between the bottom of the cone and the top of the boiler. When the cone is filled with sugar the valve is opened and the sugar descends into the boiler, where it is dissolved, and is run out into shallow pans in the form of boiling syrup. In the shallow pans it is mixed with the lime, forming a kind of whitewash. The lime combines with the impurities, and the liquid is then forced by a *monte jus* to a higher part of the building, where carbonic acid gas derived from the lime in the process of burning is forced through the liquid by a steam-pump, causing it to boil violently, like soda-water. By this process the lime is rendered insoluble, and is separated from the syrup by filtration. The syrup is then passed through the charcoal cisterns and boiled, and run into inverted conical moulds in the usual way. These moulds are formed of sheet iron, painted, with a hole at the apex of each, and these holes are closed while the mould is being filled by a stopper resembling a long iron nail, with a wooden head inserted in each, an indiarubber washer being placed under each head to render the stopper more tight. When the liquid sugar is set, the moulds are allowed to drip in the usual manner, and are liquored at the top; but the finishing of the liquoring operation is accomplished by the aid of a vacuum, the moulds being arranged over vacuum pipes running along the floor, with a cock for each mould, so that when the mould is removed the cock may be shut. In this way, also, the sugar may be well dried before it is stove. The syrup drained from the moulds is boiled and placed in shallow pans, and when set it is broken up and placed in the centrifugal machine, when the resulting fine sugar is used for liquoring or otherwise appropriated, while the molasses is again boiled and again put through the same process; the final result being that a small quantity of pure molasses is obtained, the rest of the sugar being converted into loaves.

The discussion of the three rival vessels of Bessemer, Dacey, and Mackey, for the performance of the voyage between France and England, has during the past month been prosecuted at the Society of Arts with unabated interest. But we concur in the opinion expressed by the gallant Admiral who presided, that it is very doubtful whether any of these designs will be the type eventually adopted. Hydraulic propulsion, it is well known, is less efficient than propulsion by a screw or by paddles; and twin vessels, it is also known, are more difficult to drive than good vessels of the ordinary type having equal carrying power. Nor do we see how it is possible that vessels intended to maintain a very high speed on a draught of water of only eight feet can be made to pay, as they will find it difficult enough to carry their engines, boilers, and fuel, without being loaded with any other weights. The establishment of better and deeper harbours is the indispensable antecedent of an efficient Channel service; and it appears very much like a camel going through the eye of a needle for vessels of the great breadth proposed by these inventors to run in heavy weather, so as to accurately enter the narrow entrances of Calais or Boulogne. Even the present small boats now employed do not find it too easy to do this; and, to our apprehension, vessels of greatly superior size could not be set to run regularly between these contracted ports without considerable danger.

India or China grass-cloth, a fabric long known as a sort of Oriental curiosity, is likely to become an extensive article of commerce, the cultivation of the plant which yields the material having been begun in some of the Southern States of America in substitution of cotton and sugar-cane. The China grass, or ramie, as it is called, is a plant of the nettle tribe, and the fibre is the inner bark of the stem. This fibre has a silky appearance, it takes dye well, is stronger than flax, and may be easily worked up with wool to form light fabrics. It feels better than wool, and the plant grows freely and appears to be exempt from insect enemies.

We have on several occasions referred to the importance of providing steam life-boats for service upon our coasts, as not merely ensuring greater efficiency, but as risking the lives of the minimum number of persons. Such a life-boat has lately been projected by Mr. W. Petersen, a seaman of some experience in life-boat operations. But the mechanical arrangements of the design are in our judgment imperfect. The boiler is hung on gimbals, and the propulsion is effected by a screw at each quarter. The boiler should, in our judgment, be a vertical tubular boiler, with a chimney of sufficient height covered by a cap, and a steam blast to maintain a good draught. The screws, we fear, would be sometimes out of the water. For a purpose of this kind hydraulic propulsion should be adopted, for the centre of the boat, where the water would be taken in, would be always in the water, and the water jet would act whether the stern of the boat was out of the water or not.

Among the remarkable evidences of progression in Japan is the institution of a patent law. Inventors may now patent their discoveries in that country.

Mr. J. G. Lawrie, of Glasgow, has offered himself as a candidate for the engineering chair in Glasgow College, rendered vacant by the lamented death of Professor Rankine.

The Danks rotary puddling-furnace has been put into operation at the works of Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co., with satisfactory results. The squeezer is able to deal with half-ton blooms. But there is no rolling-mill at hand able to deal with such large masses. In connection with this puddling-furnace reversing-mills should be employed, which are able to roll the iron backward and forward without the necessity of taking it back over the rolls.

Prussia proposes to build eleven armoured ships, eleven corvettes, and three despatch-boats, which are to be finished in 1877, at an estimated cost of £4,000,000 sterling. It is to be hoped that an example will be shown by these armoured ships of employing such a thickness of armour as will keep all shot out that could be fired from any gun now existing, with a satisfactory margin for the future.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT OSSINGTON.

The Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, Viscount Ossington, died on the 7th inst., at Ossington Hall, near Newark. He was born Jan. 27, 1800, the eldest son of John Denison, Esq., of Ossington, M.P., by Charlotte, his second wife, daughter of Samuel Estwick, Esq., M.P., and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1823, as member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and afterwards sat successively for Hastings, Liverpool, Notts, Malton, and the northern division of Nottinghamshire. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration he became one of the Lords of the Admiralty, but retired from that office at Mr. Canning's death. In 1857 and in three subsequent Parliaments he was chosen, by a unanimous vote, Speaker of the House of Commons, and after fifteen years' service, on his relinquishing the Chair, was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Ossington, Feb. 13, 1872. He married, July 14, 1827, Lady Charlotte Cavendish Bentinck, third daughter of William, fourth Duke of Portland, but had no issue. His Peerage honours, consequently, become extinct. A portrait of Lord Ossington will be given in this journal.

THE RIGHT HON. H. T. CORRY.

The Right Hon. Henry Thomas Corry, P.C., M.P., died at Bournemouth on the 6th inst. He was born March 9, 1803, the second son of Somerset, second Earl of Belmore, by Juliana, his wife, second daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Carrick, and was brother to Armar, third Earl of Belmore, and uncle to Somerset Richard, the present Earl, late Governor of New South Wales. Mr. Corry was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1823. In 1826 he was elected M.P. for Tyrone, which county he represented till his death. He became Comptroller of the Household in 1834, was a Lord of the Admiralty in 1841-5, and Secretary to the Admiralty in 1845-6 and in 1857-9. In 1866 Mr. Corry was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council for Education, and in 1867 First Lord of the Admiralty, retiring with the Conservative Administration in 1868. He married, March 18, 1830, Lady Harriet Anne, second daughter of Cropley, sixth Earl of Shaftesbury, and had two sons and two daughters. His younger son, Mr. Montague Corry, was for some years private secretary to Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Corry's portrait will appear in this paper.

SIR J. H. LETHBRIDGE, BART.

Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart., of Sandhill Park, Somersetshire, died, at Ilfracombe, on the 1st inst. He was born in 1798, the son of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. (whom he succeeded in 1849), by his first wife, Jessy Catherine, sister of Sir Thos. Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart., of Rufford Hall, Lancashire. Sir John was educated at Eton. He married, first, March 27, 1817, Harriett Rebecca, only daughter of John Mytton, Esq., of Halston, in the county of Salop, and of Dinas Mowdday, Merionethshire, who died in 1826; secondly, March 15, 1827, Julia, second daughter of Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, Bart., who died 1855; and, thirdly, Sept. 11, 1855, Anna, eldest daughter of the late Robert Wright, Esq., M.D. He is succeeded by the eldest son of his second marriage, now Sir Wroth Acland Lethbridge, Bart.

SIR F. MADDEN.

The death of Sir Frederic Madden occurred last Saturday morning, in his seventy-third year. Sir Frederic had been for many years Keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum—namely, from 1837 to 1866—and had by his industry and learning contributed largely to modern literature by his historical and genealogical writings. He had been a Gentleman of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber since 1834, having previously (in 1832) been nominated by William IV. a Knight of the Hanoverian Order of the Guelphs, and the following year created a Knight Bachelor. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and connected with several other learned institutions.

ADMIRAL HOTHAM.

Admiral William Hotham, R.N., K.H., who died recently, was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Hotham, by Caroline, his wife, daughter and coheir of Roger Gee, Esq., of Bishop Burton, and was born in 1794. He entered the Royal Navy in 1803, was engaged at the defence of Gaeta and storming of Capri, in 1806; in the Walcheren expedition, 1809; and the siege of Cadix in 1810. He was present at the operations against Fiume, Rovigno, and Trieste in 1813, and was actively employed till 1815. From 1824-5 he was stationed at Halifax, retired in 1846, and became an Admiral 1863. He received the decoration of a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Jan. 25, 1863.

MR. BROCKET BROCKET.

Stanes Brocket Brocket, Esq., Senior Bench of the Middle Temple, died at his seat, Spain's Hall, near Ongar, on the 2nd inst. He was born in 1782, the eldest son of Stanes Chamberlayne, Esq., of The Ryes, Essex, by his wife, Mary, daughter and heir of William Brocket, Esq., of Spain's Hall, which surname he assumed in lieu of his patronymic, Chamberlayne. Mr. Brocket was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1812. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Essex, and served as High Sheriff of that county in 1844. He married, 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Rutton, Esq., of Osprey, Kent, and widow of J. Woollett, Esq., of Rye, Sussex, by whom he leaves issue.

Charles Knight, the well-known writer and publisher, died, on the 9th inst., at Addlestone. A portrait of Mr. Knight is in preparation, and will probably be given next week.

A letter from Zanzibar, dated Feb. 12, states that Sir Bartle Frere's missions to the Sultan has failed. The Sultan refuses to make any concessions beyond those contained in the treaty of 1845, and is said to have sent to the British Envoy a reply which "rendered further negotiation with him not only useless but also derogatory."—Sir Henry Rawlinson, at the Geographical Society's meeting on Monday night, said he had that very morning received a letter from Sir Bartle Frere, who stated that, though the Sultan of Zanzibar had refused, owing to certain religious influences which had been brought to bear upon him, to have anything to do with the new treaty, he should, he thought, be able to suppress the maritime slave trade without his aid as well, if not better, than with it.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. A. A. M. Applaby.—Not "thoroughly examined," or it would have been seen that, 1. Black, for his second move, takes the Bishop with Pawn, he cannot be mated in two more moves. Irrespective of this, the problem is unsuited for publication. G. C.—Moderately good, though the idea is not original. Send us another specimen or two. BEALING.—We must decline in future to notice such criticism. If in Problem No. 1509 Black were to play as you propose, he would be mated next move! W. S. HAMPTON, W. T. FINE.—Received, with thanks. M. K. and H. N.—The number of such contributions in hand is sufficient to last us for a couple of years at least, so you will kindly excuse our declining your polite offer. C. Gravesend Club.—The *Multum in Parvo* Problems are so easy that it has not been thought necessary to publish solutions of them. H. C. D., M. P., N. RUSSA, and Others.—We see no mate in No. 1513, if White begin with B to Q Kt 2nd; for suppose— 1. B to Q Kt 2nd Kt to Q Kt 6th 2. Kt takes K R P Kt to Q 7th, and how will White proceed? P. W. M.—Many thanks. It shall be cancelled. J. J. TASSELLI, C. MINETT, and Others.—The author's solution in Problem No. 1511 is perfectly sound. R. D. T.—You have omitted to send your name and address with the problem. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1514 HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM H. H. HAMMER—East Colledge—E. W. Fry—H. J. Jones—R. D. T.—Malden Newton—M. S. B.—G. S. Eton College—Highfield—Keith and Kate—Racefield—Henry and Emile Frau of Lyons—B. S. T. H.—Faversham—A. Wood—N. Rubus—J. J. Tasselli—Bosquessman—W. V. G. D.—J. R. B. R.—Q. E. P.—K. M.—H. D.—P. C. of Oxford—F. H. of Meun—C. Keddel—St. Clair—H. H. J.—Wilson—Moore—W. Burrell—Schonck—W. T. Amun—W. Groux—Euchid—Owl—T. P. Cooper—West-Ridge—C. Minardiore—J. J., Glasgow—W. Crawley—R. B. Seale—Bealings—E. J., Bedford. SECOND LIST OF THOSE WHO HAVE CORRECTLY SOLVED THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XV.—S. of Turin—Luciola—M. A. of Oxford—R. Maltre—L. D.—Ladybird—A. B. Lyman—A. B. C.—M. E. P.—E. Tonelli of Modena—E. Beaumont of Nice—M. E. P. of Pau—E. G.—Dara—W. B. C.—H. of Lucca—Lusitani—A. Z.—Student—Venezia—W. Herbert—Inez—Jacopo R.—S. W. P.—N. B. K.—Fillipo—J. of Zante—W. Seymour—St. Omer—Candia—Charles—Anne of Sophia—Francesco—E. P. S.—Carrara—E. B. J.—E. S.—August Mancardie—F. W. P.—Gustavo d'Ormea, Turin—Affable Hawk—Sigismund—Pegotty—Reinder—Oberon and Titania—Lucy Ashton—J. C. T., Liverpool.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. R to Q sq		P to K B 6th, or*	2. Kt takes P, and mates next move.
*1.		B to K R 6th, or†	2. Kt takes P, and mates next move.
†1.		B to K R 8th	2. R gives mate.
2. R takes B.		Any move	

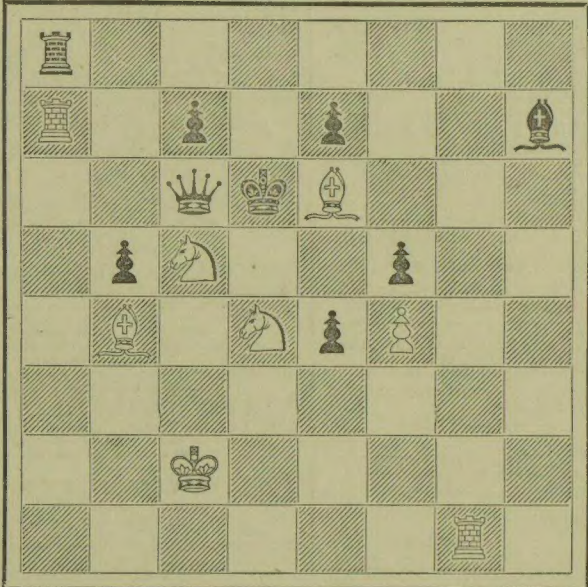
VERBAL SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XV.

Nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita
Mi ritrovai per una selva oscura,
Che la diritta via era smarrita :
Ahi quanto a dir qual'era è cosa dura
Questa selva selvaggia ed aspra e forte,
Che nel pensier rinnova la paura!
Tanto è amara, che poco è più morte;
Ma per trattar del ben ch'ivi trovai,
Dirò dell'altre cose, ch'io v'ho scorte.
Dante's "Inferno," canto primo.

PROBLEM NO. 1516.

By Mr. R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS AT GLASGOW.

An entertaining Game between Messrs. ZUKERTORT and HAMEL.

(Fianchetto Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Z.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	20. Q takes R	R to Q sq
As a rule, this opening leads to a spritless contest; but the present game is an exception to the rule.			
2. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 2nd	21. Q to K 3rd	Q to 5th
3. P to Q 5th	P to K 3rd	22. Q to K 2nd	Q to 7th
4. P to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	23. Q takes Q	R takes Q
5. B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	24. R to Q sq	R to Q B 7th
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	25. Kt to Q Kt sq	
7. P takes K P	Q P takes P	The loss of a Pawn was inevitable.	
8. Castles	Kt to K Kt 3rd	26. P to K B 3rd	R takes Q B P
9. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	27. P takes P	P to Q B 4th
10. R to Q sq	Q to Q B 2nd	28. K to B 2nd	R takes Q B P
11. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles on Q side	29. R to Q 2nd	R takes R (ch)
Apparently a very speculative course of action; the sequel shows, however, that it was well-considered beforehand.			
12. P to Q R 3rd	B to Q 3rd	30. Kt takes R	K to B 2nd
13. P to Q Kt 4th	B to K B 5th	31. K to K 3rd	K to B 3rd
14. B to Q 2nd	B takes B	32. K to Q 4th	P to K B 3rd
15. R takes B	Q Kt to K 4th	33. P to K B 4th	K to Kt 4th
16. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	34. Kt to Q B 4th	K to R 5th
Mr. Hamel is at some disadvantage from the unfortunate position of his Bishop, but by the impetuosity of his attack he contrives to nullify this very speedily.			
17. Q R to Q B sq	Kt to K B 5th	Mr. Hamel plays this end-game very ably.	
18. Q to K 3rd	Kt takes B	35. Kt to Q 6th	B to Q B 3rd
Q to K Kt 4th looks promising, but we are doubtful whether any substantial good can be derived from it.			
19. R takes Kt	R takes R	36. Kt to Q B 5th	K takes P
Well planned.			
This only expedites his fate.			
Mr. Zukertort resigns.			

Another Game between Messrs. ZUKERTORT and JENKINS, the former playing several other games (not blindfold) at the same time.

(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. Z.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. B to K 4th, &c.	
3. B to K B 4th	B to Q B 4th	9.	Q to K Kt 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	10. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	11. Q takes B	K Kt to K 2nd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	12. P to K 5th	Castles
7. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q takes P	13. Q to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd
8. Castles	P takes P	14. B to Q 3rd	Q to K R 4th
9. B to K Kt 5th		15. B to K 3rd	Kt takes P
The customary mode of pursuing the attack is as follows:—			
9. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3rd	16. Kt takes Kt	Q to Q 3rd
10. Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd	17. Q R to K sq	Q to B 4th
11. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to Q Kt 4th	18. B to K B 4th	Q to Q 6th
12. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 3rd	19. Q R to K 5th	Q to Q 6th
13. Q to Kt 2nd	Kt to K Kt 3rd	The poor Queen is hunted down. There is no longer any resource to save the game.	
14. Kt to K B 4th	Q to K 2nd	20. R to Q R 5th	Resigns.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. Samuel Moses Samuel, of No. 29, Park-crescent, Regent's Park, was proved on the 4th inst., by George Samuel and Simon Waley Waley, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. Among the legacies are £1000 to his executor, Mr. Waley; £1000 to each of his grandchildren who have not been married at the time of his decease; £1000 each to the Jews' Free School, Bell-yard, Spitalfields, and the London Hospital; £500 to the Westminster Jews' Free School, Greek-street, Soho; and £250 each to the Jews' Hospital, Mile-End; the Jews' Institution for Indigent Blind; the Jews' Orphan Asylum, instituted 5562; the Jews' Lying-in Charity (Mrs. Rothschild's); the Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-lane; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney; the City of London Truss Society; the Orphan Working Asylum, Haverstock-hill; North London University College Hospital; and the London Orphan Asylum. All the charitable bequests are given free of duty. The testator gives £25,000 to the trustees of the marriage settlements of each of his three daughters, and the residue of his property to his son, the said George Samuel.

The will, with three codicils, of Sir Thomas Beckett, Bart., of Somerby Park, Lincoln, has been proved at the Lincoln District Registry, by Thomas Townend Dibb, Frederick Merryweather Burton, and Edmund Bacon Hutton, the executors, the personal property being sworn under £350,000. The testator has left to his wife, Dame Caroline Beckett, legacies amounting to £6000, all his furniture and effects, and an annuity of £3000, in addition to the provision made for her by her marriage settlement. The remaining provisions of the will are in favour of testator's two daughters, Mary Beckett and Dame Elizabeth Bacon, the widow of Sir Henry H. Bacon, Bart.

The will of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart., of Rudding Park, Yorkshire, has been proved at the Wakefield District Registry by the Rev. Francis Pickford, Sir Archibald Grant, Bart., and Samuel James Brown, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives to his son, now Sir Joseph Percival Pickford Radcliffe, Bart., all his personal estate, and settles on him the residue of his real estate.

The will of Mary Dowager Baroness Auckland has been proved at the District Registry, Wells, by the Hon. Robert Henley Shaw Eden, the son, and the Hon. Florence Selina Eden and the Hon. Maria Harriet Eden, the daughters, the executors, under £3000.

The will of Dame Mary Anne Wolseley, of Wolseley Hall, Staffordshire, who died on Jan. 18 last, at the convent, Kensington-square, was proved on the 11th ult., by Anthony Norris, the acting executor, under a nominal sum.

The will of Miss Catherine Augusta Williams, of Wheatfields, Powick, Worcester, was proved by the executors, John Francis Williams and George John Braikenridge, Esqs., at the principal registry of the Court of Probate, on Dec. 17, 1872, the personalty being sworn under £35,000. The testatrix bequeaths £20,000 in trust for her sister, Mrs. Wall, for life, with remainder to the children of her deceased nephew, William Ellis Wall; and gives legacies to relatives and several personal friends, also to the following charitable bequests:—To the Infirmary at Worcester, £1000; and to the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton and the Governors' Benevolent Institution, £200 each. Her sister, Mrs. Wall, is left residuary legatee.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will commence at the London University on Tuesday, May 20, 1873; the medical inspection taking place on the previous day at Woolwich.

The late George A. Clark, of Paisley, has left by will £20,000 to build a Townhall for Paisley, and £20,000 for the creation of four bursaries in the University of Glasgow. Other legacies are left to the Infirmary and Ragged School at Paisley.

About fifty distress warrants were issued on Tuesday by the Plymouth magistrates against Nonconformists who had refused to pay the education rate because the school board paid fees to denominational schools. The defendants included many of the leading inhabitants of the town.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by Countess Spencer and attended by the officers of the Viceregal household, opened the exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy in Dublin at three o'clock on Monday. There was a large attendance of the élite of the city.

The *Globe* announces, with regret, the death of an esteemed contributor, "Riparius," whose genial "Thames-side Notes" on angling and kindred topics have interested so many readers. There was much of the genuine enthusiasm and sterling worth of Izaak Walton about these papers.

At the annual meeting of the Middle-Class Schools Corporation, held, yesterday week, at the Mansion House, it was stated that the number of boys being educated in the school had increased during the past year from 1100 to 1500. The council had accepted the tender of Mr. Brass for £11,172 for the erection of a hall in the school capable of holding 1000 persons, to be used for everyday purposes, as well as on special occasions.

The annual court of the governors of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford-street, was held yesterday week—Mr. W. Kinsey in the chair. The report stated that the total receipts amounted to £3210, including a donation of £1000 from "D. W." (the second of that amount under the same initials), and legacies amounting to £110. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 1456.

Professor Kerr delivered a lecture, on Thursday week, before the members of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, on the "Remarkable Condition at the Present Day of Architectural Art in England." Mr. James Edmeston was in the chair. The learned Professor traced the progress and decline of the various schools of architecture, from that of the Roman to that of the present day, in a graphic and lucid manner, and illustrated his remarks with numerous diagrams of the several styles of architecture.

Sir J. Lubbock read a paper before the Society of Antiquaries, on Thursday week, on the examination made by him of the supposed site of ancient Troy, on the occasion of his recent visit to the locality in company of Mr. Grant-Duff. He adopted Mr. Gladstone's dictum that the Homeric description either of actions or of topography cannot be harmonised with existing natural phenomena; and he further asserted that the great patriarch of the Epos was inconsistent with himself. The results of the examination of several tumuli were inconclusive, and the very accounts of their contents were contradictory. Earl Stanhope, who presided at the meeting, submitted a resolution, which was carried unanimously, to the effect that he, as chairman, should represent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the necessity of granting means for a complete and scientific investigation of the Troad, the exploration of which would be attended with results as remarkable as those which, at the instance of the trustees of the British Museum, he had sanctioned with regard to Ephesus.

ELECTION OF ANNUITANTS.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

Established 1840.

Treasurer—Jervoise Smith, Esq.

Trustees.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P. R. Wigram Crawford, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hanky, Esq. R. N. De Rothschild, M.P.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the resolution of the Thirty-second Annual General Meeting, held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1873, FOURTEEN additional ANNUITANTS will be ELECTED at this Office, on THURSDAY, JUNE 12 next.

The Poll will commence at Twelve and close at Three precisely. Persons intending to offer themselves as Candidates must send in their Applications, with Testimonials, ON or BEFORE APRIL 12, on a Printed Form, to be obtained at this Office.

By order of the Board, W. T. LINFORD, Secretary.

No. 15, Moorgate-street, E.C.; March 7, 1873.
Reports and Balance-Sheets, with full particulars of Qualifications for Voting, may be had on application at the Office—15, Moorgate-street, E.C.

FORM OF REQUEST.

I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of the Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, in trust for the purposes of the said Fund, the sum of £— to be paid within — months next after my decease out of such part of my personal estate as may lawfully be bequeathed and appropriated to charitable purposes.

"WHAT OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED HONESTLY AND LEGALLY GOLD?"
18-carat Gold, or 2 Gold and 1 alloy, fulfils all the requirements. 18-carat gold may, therefore, be considered an honest gold. It looks well and wears well. All other proportions fall in their pretensions. (Vide the "Book of the Hall-Mark.")

To obtain Gold Ornaments of this quality, intending purchasers should apply to Mr. STREETER, Jeweller and Diamond Merchant, 37, Conduit-street, Bond-street, London.
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ORIOLE GOLD SNAKE RINGS, three
folds round finger, 3s. 6d.; Heads set with Alaska Diamonds, 5s.; Gem Rings, 1s. 6d.; Lockets, 2s.; Alberts, 3s. 6d. and 5s.; Long Chains, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.; Sleeve Links, 2s.; Shirt Studs, 1s. Circulars free.—W. HOLT, 35, All Saints-road, Westbourne Park, London, W.

SECONDHAND SILVER.—An
Assortment of Tea and Coffee Services, from £30; Tea Services, from £15; Tea Pots, 47s.; Cruet Frames, 23s. 6d.; Walters, 23s.; Cream Jugs, 30s.; Salt Spoon, 2s. 6d.; and other articles.
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NOSOTT'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE
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THIS and FOLLOWING DAYS, at materially reduced prices. Looking-Glasses and Gilt Decorative Articles; Drawing-Room, Dining-Room, Library, Bed-room, and Bed-Room Furniture, Clocks, Bronzes, Ornaments, &c.; Engravings, Water Colours, Chromos, Photos. The new and beautiful Designs in Cretones for 18s. 3d. Just received, at manufacturers' prices.
387, 389, 390, 391, Oxford-street.
Established Half a Century.

PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE
Limited, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). The best wrought SILVER SPOONS and FORKS, fiddle pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce; Queen's pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce. Many other patterns, plain and ornamented.

Fiddle Pattern.	Oz.	£	s.	d.	Queen's Pattern.	Oz.	£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30	11	0	0	12 Table Spoons	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
Table Forks	30	11	0	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	6	8	12 Dessert Ditto	25	9	7	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	10	6
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2	0
1 Sauce Ditto	10	3	13	4	1 Sauce Ditto	12	4	16	0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	1	1	0	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	2	2	6	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	13	4	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0	15	0	0	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1	5	0	0

A Pamphlet, illustrated with 300 Engravings, containing the prices of Tea and Coffee services, and other articles required in furnishing, gratis and post-free on application.
For the use of committees, a work has been published, with large lithographic drawings, of plate kept ready for presentation.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers
of SILVER PLATE, CUTLERY, and other articles.

The Stock they keep in London, at 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, also at 220, Regent-street, W., is very large and well assorted, being all of First-Class Quality and Design. It is sent direct from their own works, at Baker's-hill, in Sheffield. Illustrated Catalogues sent free by post.
Address 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, or 220, Regent-street, W.
Established A.D. 1810 at Sheffield.

CAUTION.

ELKINGTON and CO. find it necessary, in
consequence of the FORGED and DECEPTIVE MARKS so extensively used by some nefarious manufacturers, to induce purchasers of Plated Wares to buy spurious articles of very inferior quality offered for sale as "ELKINGTON'S BEST ELECTRO-PLATE," to warn the Public against purchasing such articles, and will be at all times glad to verify any that may be sent for that purpose to either of their Establishments—viz.:

22, Regent-street, London; St. Ann's-square, Manchester;
45, Moorgate-street, London; or the Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
25, Church-street, Liverpool; (Signed) ELKINGTON and Co.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu,
or Bronze; Medialve Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

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HOWARD'S PATENT.
Furniture of all descriptions, made of Howard's Patent Parquet, is of the most durable kind, and (being manufactured by machinery) moderate in cost, and of the finest possible quality. Combining Parquet with Wood and Tapestry, residences may be fitted up without either painting or paperhanging.

Decorators and Cabinetmakers by steam power, 25, 26, and 27, Berners-street, London, W.
Midland Buildings, New-street, Birmingham.

COLT'S NEW BREECH-LOADING
LARGE-BORE DERINGER PISTOL can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Shoots accurately, and with great force. Price 30s. New supply of superior Cartridges. Colt's New Breech-loading Central-fire Revolvers have the Boxer Cartridge.
Address, Colt's Firearms Company, 14, Pall-mall, London.

GROVER and BAKER'S
DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, long acknowledged as THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST.

THE NEW HAND-MACHINE, at 44 10s., is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency.
GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W.
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Every Machine guaranteed. Instructions gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

J. and P. COATS' BEST SIX-CORD
COTTON, for Hand or Machine Sewing.

J. and P. COATS' EXTRA MACHINE
GLACE COTTON.

J. and P. COATS' CROCHET
or TATTING COTTON is unsurpassed in quality. J. and P. Coats' Sewing-Cotton, &c., to be had of all Wholesale and Retail Drapers throughout the United Kingdom.
London Wholesale Warehouse, 80, Wood-street, Cheapside.

FADED CURTAINS DYED equal to new, in a few days, at a moderate charge. Price-Lists sent. METROPOLITAN STEAM DYING and BLEACHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED and CLEANED in unequalled style and moderate charge by the METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYING COMPANY, Chintzes, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., thoroughly cleaned and renovated.—472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleaned and colours revived. Price 4d. &c. per yard. Bed and Mattress Purifiers. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road.

PROVOST HAWTREY MEMORIAL.

At a MEETING held at 88, St. James's-street, on Wednesday, March 5, the following Resolutions were moved:—

1. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.
"That a Committee be formed to invite Subscribers for a Memorial of Provost Hawtrey."
2. By the Marquis of Westminster, K.G.
"That the following, having already given their consent, do form the Committee, with power to add to their number."
Sir William Fraser, Bart., Chairman.
His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, K.G.
The Marquess of Lansdowne.
The Marquess of Exeter.
The Marquess of Bristol.
The Marquess of Westminster, K.G.
The Earl of Darnley.
The Earl Manvers.
The Earl Granville, K.G.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ely.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Lichfield.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Oxford.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Salisbury.
The Lord Clifton.
The Lord Burleigh.
The Lord Lyttelton.
The Lord Overstone.
Viscount Enfield, M.P.

3. By the Rev. Canon Birch:—
"That a meeting of Subscribers be held, notice being given. The disposal of the Fund, beyond what is required for a personal memorial, to be determined at such meeting."
These Resolutions were carried unanimously.

Dr. Hawtreys was appointed Assistant Master in 1814; remained until appointed Head Master 1834; so remained until 1853, when he was made Provost.

Three Hundred Pounds was subscribed in the room. Subscriptions, addressed to "Provost Hawtreys Fund," will be received at the Bank of England, Western Branch, Burlington-gardens, London, W.

LOSS OF LIFE or LIMB, with the
consequent LOSS OF TIME and MONEY, provided for by a policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office—64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

INDIAN PARCEL POST.
Under Authority from the Postmaster-General of India. Parcels not exceeding Fifty Pounds in weight and 2 ft. by 1 ft. in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed by the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY from London to any Post Town in India at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb. Full particulars on application at 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

THE GRANVILLE HOTEL,
ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA. Ramsgate the nearest station on both lines. A reduction of 25 per cent of apartments taken by the week until end of March. Hydropathic, Turkish, Ozene, Plunge, and other Baths in the Hotel.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
The celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM OF IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale, 20, Great Titchfield-street, Oxford-street, W.

WM. YOUNGER and CO.'S ALES.
Tonic can excel the Ales of "Wm. Younger and Co., which can be had of the leading retailers. Established in Edinburgh, 1749.—London Stores, Belvedere-road, S.E.

ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.
The Original and Superior is only Manufactured by JOHN BURGESS and SON, 107, Strand (corner of Savoy-steps), London. Established 1760.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE.) Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be "the only good sauce," improves the appetite, and aids digestion. Beware of imitations. Sold wholesale by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and retail by all Grocers and Oilmen universally.

MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION,
1872. LYONS EXHIBITION, 1872. (GOLD MEDALS.) First Prizes awarded to LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT for best quality. Caution.—None genuine without Baron Liebig's (the Inventor's) signature. Ask for Liebig Company's Extract.

MENIER'S ESSENCE of COCOA requires
no boiling. Sold in 4 lb. and 1 lb. Tins. By Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER,
for BREAKFAST.

MENIER'S COCOA requires no Boiling.
Sold in 4 lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb. Packets. By Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists.

CHOCOLAT MENIER,
for LUNCHEON.

MENIER'S CHOCOLATE POWDER
requires no boiling. Sold in 4 lb., 1 lb., and 2 lb. Tins, by Grocers, Confectioners, and Chemists.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
Annual Consumption exceeds 7,000,000 lb. The healthiest, best, and most delicious Aliment for Breakfast known since 1825. Defines all honest competition. Unadulterated, highly nutritious, and pure. Wholesale—Southwark-street and Worcester-street, Borough.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
For Breakfast or Supper. "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality." "Food, Water, and Air," Edited by Dr. Hassall.

FRY'S MILK COCOA
only requires to be mixed with boiling water to produce a delicious Cup of Cocoa.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,
"Which really consists of cocoa-nibs, deprived of the superfluous oil." "Food, Water, and Air," Edited by Dr. Hassall.

MARAVILLA COCOA. The Perfection of PREPARED COCOA. Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.
The "Globe" says:—"TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and Invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in Tin-lined Packets only, by all Grocers.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette.

"MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Easton-road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled. JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 48, Thredenolde-street; and 170, Piccadilly. Works for Dietetic Preparation, Diana-park, Euston-road, London.

BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
"Resembling mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. H. Barker on Night Feeding. "The infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev.

"Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or straining required. Tins, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 10s. Prepared by S. AVOREY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London. Procurable of all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

THE ENLARGEMENT of PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

All the Rich Portion of the Stock is being SOLD at a GREAT REDUCTION in PRICE, to save damage by the builders during the addition of another house to the Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

DURING THE ALTERATIONS.
The Rich Stock of BLACK SILKS by the yard are considerably reduced in price. A Good LYONS SILK DRESS for £3 10s. and 4 gs., 14 yards; any length supplied at same rate. Also Mauves, Violets, Lavenders, Slates, and Neutral Shades Silks sold by the Whole Piece at the net Wholesale Price, at PETER ROBINSON'S, Black Silk Mercer, Regent-street. In writing for Patterns Letters must be addressed to 256, Regent-street, London, W.

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"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM,"
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS, in New Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 5 gs. trimmed crape.

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A BLACK COSTUME complete, with Polonaise, for £1 19s. 6d. The higher qualities are considerably reduced in price. Half-Mourning ditto at 31s. 6d. each. At PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse.

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BLACK SILK COSTUMES, elegantly made and trimmed, at 6 gs. and upwards. All reduced in price. At PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse.

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The Rich Stock of MANTLES, Jackets, and Polonaises, are considerably reduced in price. The Paris Models will be sold very cheap at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse.

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EVENING DRESSES are much reduced in price. They vary from 1 guinea to 5 gs. For Sketches direct to 256, Regent-street, PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse.

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Bright and soft as Silk, exceedingly durable and very inexpensive. The most successful material of the Season. Patterns free, if a note is addressed to 256, Regent-street (PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse).

NOTICE.—ALL PATTERNS FREE,
by addressing to PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London, W.

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MADE WEDDING and BALL DRESSES. Now ready, several hundred Robes. New Designs in White, Black, and all Colours, from 18s. 9d. to 200s. The DORA, a most charming Dress, with Panier, Flounces, and ample trained Skirt, 1 guinea, a substantial box included. The Book of New Illustrations for this Season, post-free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
The highest quality manufactured, in White, Black, and fifty-two Shades of Colour, many of them quite new tints, 25s. 6d. the Full Dress, or 2s. 4d. per yard.

THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE YOKOHAMA SILK (Registered).
This splendid novelty, in white, black, and all colours, suitable for evening, dinner, or walking dresses, is 46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 24 guineas the Dress; being made expressly for, can be obtained only from, PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London. Patterns free.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION IN EUROPE OF MADE COSTUMES, POLONAISES,
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Several Hundred Pieces, beautifully soft, perfectly fast Black, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d. per yard. Also, in 33 new Shades of Colour, both Striped and Plain. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

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Percales, Piques, Muslins, Satines, Brillantes, &c. All New Designs, of rare excellence. Also in Plain Colours of every hue, from 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. the Dress.

NOVELTIES UNLIMITED, SUITABLE FOR EARLY SPRING DRESSES.
An unusually large Assortment, in every variety of fabric, adapted for the present and approaching Season, 10s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. the Dress.

Also several Special Novelties, very elegant, 21s. to 3gs. Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

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Suitably trimmed for the Spring, and comprising some very pretty Novelties, from 6 gs. to 15 gs.

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MANTLES, and POLONAISE, in entirely New Shape and Style, now daily arriving. The Drawings and Illustrations will be ready in the course of the month of March.

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The Ulster, Ryde, Ventnor, Brighton, and Eastbourne, New Shapes, in all Shades of Tweed.

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either with or without Sleeves, in all Shades of Grey Waterproof Tweeds. Illustrations of the above for application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

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Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

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has, therefore, obtained in all countries the only rewards which

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